Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

SEPTEMBER 27TH 1958 20 CENTS

Does Ottawa Connive In U.S. Attempt To Tax Canadians?

BY R. M. BAIDEN

Why Emotion Rules In U.S. School Fight

BY NORMAN DePOE

Army Faces Atom War Without Atomic Arms

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A Hundred-Year Debt To Darwin's Thinking

BY N. J. BERRILL

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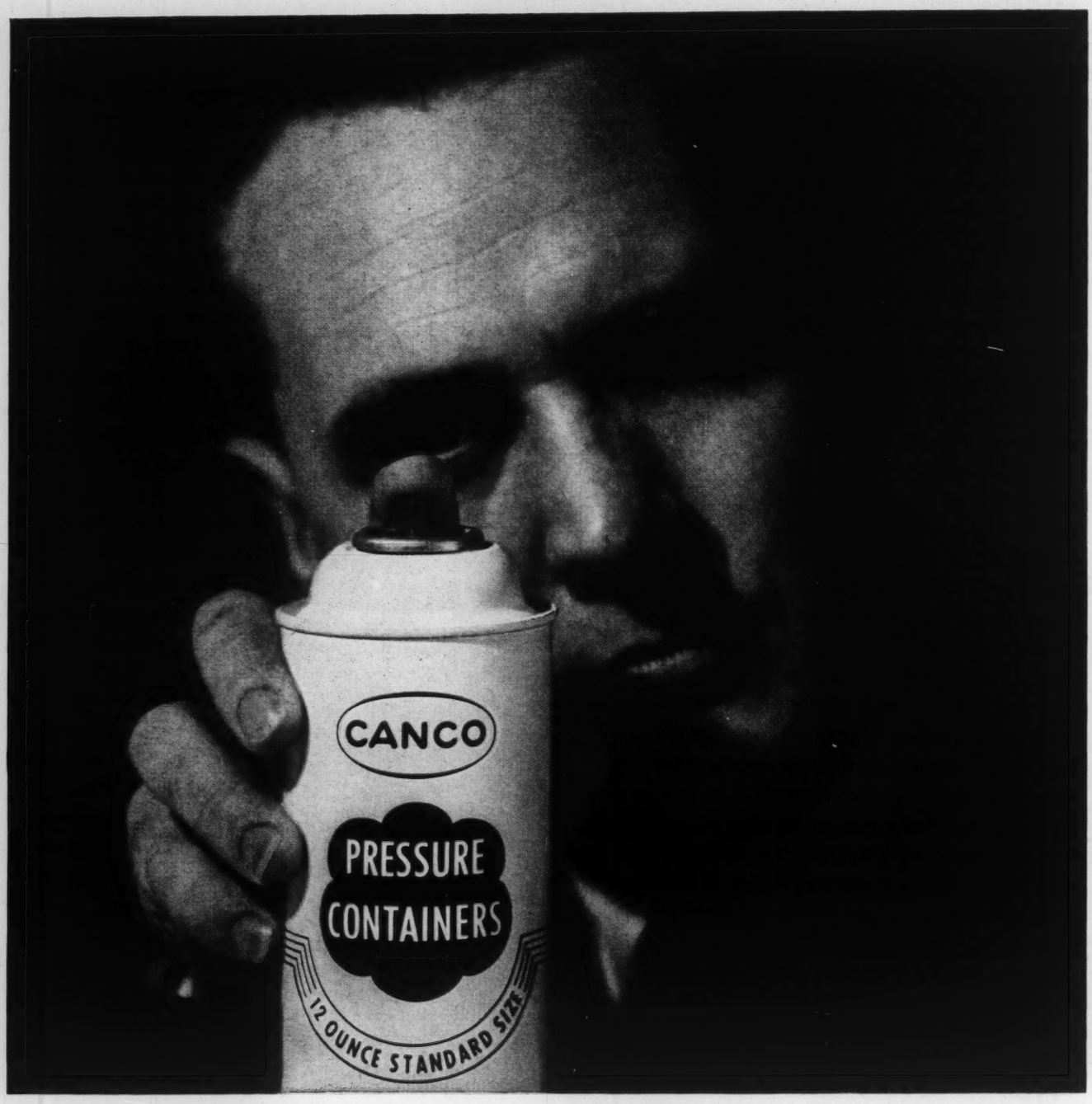

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Saturday Night

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Norman DePoe

Norman DePoe, a roving reporter for the CBC, says in his article on Page 10 of this issue, "No one without actually visiting the Old Confederacy can fully appreciate the depth and intensity of Southern white feeling—nor the rock-hard determination of thousands of Southerners to resist integration by any means and at any cost." The battle against integration has shifted to the courtroom, Mr. DePoe reports, but the intensely emotional situation could break out in new violence at any time.

N. J. Berrill

This is the centennial year of the publication of the remarkable studies of Charles Darwin that profoundly revolutionized human thought. Dr. N. J. Berrill, professor of zoology at McGill University, reviews and assesses the contribution of Darwin to science and society on Page 14. Dr. Berrill says we are celebrating this centenary, "mainly because this clear, fearless study of the earth and its life was like throwing wide open the windows of a stuffy room."

Beverley Nichols

"Sooner or later it had to come" reports Beverley Nichols on the recent race-rioting which has shocked the English people out of their cherished tolerance. Nichols, brilliant essayist and SN's London correspondent, goes into the economic and social background of the outbreaks; as for the sex factor he describes some London dance halls "with gin flowing like cocoa" as twentieth-century versions of Hogarth cartoons. His London Letter, with other up-to-date items, is on Page 25.

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Letters

Angry vs. Beat

I was amazed to see such an eminent critic as Robertson Davies lash out against the so called Angry Young Men of England and champion the American school of Beat Generation writers. Why, Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac aren't even in the same league as Kingsley Amis, John Osborne, John Wain, John Braine, Colin Wilson.

WhenI read the English fellows, I thought that here are the young men who will take the places of Grahame Grene, Joyce Cary, Evelyn Waugh, Alex Waugh. But when I read Kerouac, I thought that here was a young writer who couldn't even carry water for James Jones, Herman Wouk, Norman Mailer, Peter DeVries, to name a few, and these were the ones who would replace Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, John O'Hara.

In Canada, however, we have some writers who can compare favourably with with the English group—Brian Moore, Farley Mowat, David Walker, Nicholas Monsarrat.

YORKTON, SASK. STAN OBODIAC

Pay Television

In your August 30th issue, I had the doubtful pleasure of having our organization, Electronic Theatres, Reg'd., discussed in the article on Pay-TV. . . . You have it listed as "Electronic *Feeders,* Reg'd", whereas the title is "Electronic Theatres, Reg'd.". In addition, the American organization with which we have an affiliation is "Selectivision" not "Selectovision" as you have it listed. . .

TORONTO RICHARD ROSENBERG
Electronic Theatres, Reg'd.

Buttered Up

In your article "Duplessis; Gas Cooks Golden Goose" Robert Walker mentions about the farmers of Quebec. "All they know is that Quebec has 27,000 miles of highways, to get the butter to market. And when it gets there someone buys it, because Duplessis keeps margarine at a safe distance."

As everyone in this province knows, Margarine under the name of Spread, and which is colored is available at almost every corner grocery store, and is even advertised by large chain stores as such in the papers.

The farm vote is obtained through a system of patronage and intimidation that would put Huey Long's system to shame.

BUCKINGHAM, QUE. PATRICK RYAN

Stranger in Town

Congratulations on Anthony West's article "Good Guys and Badmen in Arab Showdown". It should be clear by this time that the world community has a lot more to fear from John Foster Dulles than from Abdul Gamal Nasser. First Aswan, then Lebanon, and now Quemoy.

Just how many bodies does our Western hero propose to leave on the barroom floor before he proves to the community that he isn't gun-shy?

CALGARY R. S. LINTON

John Bull?

Probably John Foster Dulles is doing the best he can in dealing with the Chinese National Government. This original bull in the china shop no doubt felt the same way.

ORILLIA PETER JAMES

Standing Equipment

Your editorial writer objects to free government spending and pleads for "a drive for administrative economies", then in the next breath proposes a set of "fine permanent buildings" in Ottawa for a problematic world's fair in 1967.

Why not hold the fair in Toronto, and in the interests of administrative economy put the visitors up in the Horse Pavilion?

BRAMPTON P. N. PAUL

Solvency

Your article "How to Buy a House and Stay Solvent" should prove valuable to people planning to lay out the required $18,000 to $22,000 for a new home. Now how about an article for the benefit of young people living on an average wage on how to buy a home and stay solvent?

WINNIPEG MARY S. JOINER

First Things First

According to the writer of "TV In Russia" "a British visitor reports finding television sets in country homes with no plumbing". Has the writer ever made a tour of our own countryside and noted how many

Canadian *dachas* are equipped with TV aerials and outdoor plumbing?

She would probably discover that this particular example of functional design isn't unique to the Soviet.

ELORA RUTH BLOUGH

Dame Rumor

As I seem to remember it, Mr. Diefenbaker proposed some months ago to divert 15% of Canada's imports from the United States to Canada. Now it appears, he is alleged to have said it off the cuff, that he has "considerably modified" the original proposal, and furthermore that he never made any such suggestion in the first place.

How do these stories get around anyway?

TORONTO EDWIN L. JOHNS

As She Is Spoke

Surely school teachers must abhor the effect on their students of the bad grammar frequently heard on television.

Farley Mowat's "It isn't him" at 10:35 p.m. Sept. 7th on "Explorations" is an intolerable example.

CUMBERLAND, ONT. I. F. KENNEDY

Editor's Note: On the other hand, a too-nice distinction among pronoun forms in conversation is regarded by many literate people as pretentious and vulgar. Even among school teachers, Reader Kennedy will find few willing to voice such pedantry as "It is I" or "This is she".

Taxicab Advertising

May I register with you my very strong protest against the hideous signs which have appeared on the rear-ends of some taxis in this city. I object very strongly to being made, without my consent, a sort of captive sandwich man. Presumably the taxicab driver, or owner, is paid by these advertisers; why, then, should he not make some rebate over the regular fare to the passenger. There may be a legal point involved here and I think the regulating body concerned should investigate at once.

TORONTO GAVIN PERRY

Look behind is good advice for taxi users as well as car drivers. Before long, when your taxi rolls away you may be reading on its rear: "I use only Old Red Eye AND Tetragon Taxis". A good reason for using taxis but there are other ones.

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Ottawa Letter

by Logan MacLean

That Bill of Rights

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER, in the dying days of the 24th parliament introduced his long-awaited bill of rights, a sonorous, solidified chunk of the Diefenbaker vision. The bill may be one of the most ticklish issues the government will have to face at the next session. Many people feel it is nothing more than an ineffective piece of window dressing.

What a bill of rights tries to do is lay down the basic freedoms people feel they should have—and then make sure no government or official can tamper with them.

The three main questions are (a) does Canada need one? (b) would it be constitutional? and (c) would it work?

The first question is settled. Canada is going to have a bill whether it needs one or not.

The Liberal argument is that a charter of freedoms tends to limit freedom rather than increase it and that the necessary safeguards of freedom are already inherent in the British parliamentary system. The supporters of the bill answer this by suggesting a paragraph similar to the U.S. Ninth Amendment which states:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

They add that, like it or not, Canada already has a written constitution in the British North America Act. Britain may have achieved an unrivalled degree of freedom without a written constitution but Canada is not Britain. It has no single tradition and homogeneous population. Many of its people come from countries with little or no freedom.

Their rights are vague and ill-defined. Minorities tend to get pushed around.

As Prof. F. R. Scott of McGill pointed out: "It is only too easy in Canada, particularly on the provincial plane, for some sudden movement of opinion to place a government in power which is not fond of democratic procedures and which can adopt legislation that pays scant attention to human rights or fundamental freedoms."

There are classic examples of this. The Social Credit government of "Bible Bill" Aberhart when it tried to take over the banks and passed the infamous Accurate News and Information Act which required newspapers to publish government statements which would be privileged against libel suits. These provincial acts were rapidly disallowed in Ottawa.

In the same year, 1937, Quebec passed its "Padlock Act"—only recently declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court. This allowed the attorney-general to close up any house used for the propagation of "communism or bolshevism". Not only provincial governments have invaded human rights. Municipal ordinances make life intolerable for Jehovah's Witnesses in Quebec. It was the federal government,

The PM: Solidified chunk of vision.

by order in council that ordered the mass deportation of Japanese from British Columbia during the war.

In the Gouzenko spy case habeas corpus was suspended and people were held and examined without charge or legal representation.

In all these cases, elected bodies have violated rights which most Canadians take for granted.

Negroes still find difficulty getting jobs in the Maritimes or renting apartments in Ontario. Many resort areas ban coloured people and discriminate against Jews.

Should race discrimination be outlawed entirely?

Public opinion is not too clear on this. Certainly it lacks the fervour of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an elaborate United Nations document which Canada signed, rather reluctantly, in 1948.

It was a gesture. A Canadian Bill of Rights passed in Ottawa but not binding on the provinces would be a further gesture.

To be 100 per cent. effective a bill of rights would have to go into the constitutional core of Canada, the British North America Act. This is the proposal of the CCF, backed by the Canadian Congress of Labour.

This however is not Mr. Diefenbaker's idea. It would be too difficult. Quebec likes the BNA Act the way it is. It is the province's guarantee of its language and schools.

To change the BNA Act without the consent of all provinces would mean, according to Justice Minister Davie Fulton that "in the name of freedom you are making an assault on the bastion of freedom itself."

Furthermore, no Canadian government wants to parade the shabby remnants of colonial status by going to Westminster to ask the U.K. parliament to put a bill of rights in its basic law.

So Mr. Diefenbaker offers a bill which will safeguard the rights of everyone in Canada "in respect of all subjects within the jurisdiction of Parliament."

Lawyers disagree on whether Ottawa can legislate human rights for the provinces. Some members of the Supreme Court have held that religion is not a provincial affair.

The Dominion can protect a citizen from arbitrary arrest in a criminal case. But that wouldn't stop a province declaring him insane and throwing him into a provincial mental home.

According to many members of the Canadian Bar Association who met and discussed the issues earlier this month the Ottawa bill of rights would be so much eyewash.

However, if it does nothing more the Diefenbaker bill will provide some guidance for judges, officials and public.

One of its principles is freedom of the press and radio—the freedom Mr. Diefenbaker upheld so nobly last year when he scorched Louis St. Laurent for writing to the head of the CBC to protest about a program.

Just twelve months later Mr. Diefenbaker was in trouble for the same thing. He stopped a CBC reporter who tried to question British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on free trade.

Which shows that the loftiest of us can become intolerant, usually for the loftiest of reasons. It is perhaps the best argument for a workable Canadian bill of rights.

Costly Scrap

Here's another Liberal rock for the Public Accounts Committee to overturn:

When it was being used as a private jitney by a now-unfrocked Liberal cabinet minister, one of the government's big transport planes developed leaks in its gas tanks. Maintenance specialists inquired about repairs and were told that the work could best be done by a firm in San Antonio, Texas (where the dry, hot weather is ideal for the delicate shellacking and gluing process). The San Antonio company's price was $3,000 and the estimated time for the job was three weeks.

The minister in charge vetoed the experts' advice. "Get the work done in Canada," he roared. "What would the public think if we sent a government plane to Texas?" So the aircraft was duly delivered to a Montreal factory which had neither the equipment nor the experience to do the job. The Montreal outfit ran up a repair bill of nearly $30,000 and kept the plane out of regular service for seven months. But still the gas tanks leaked!

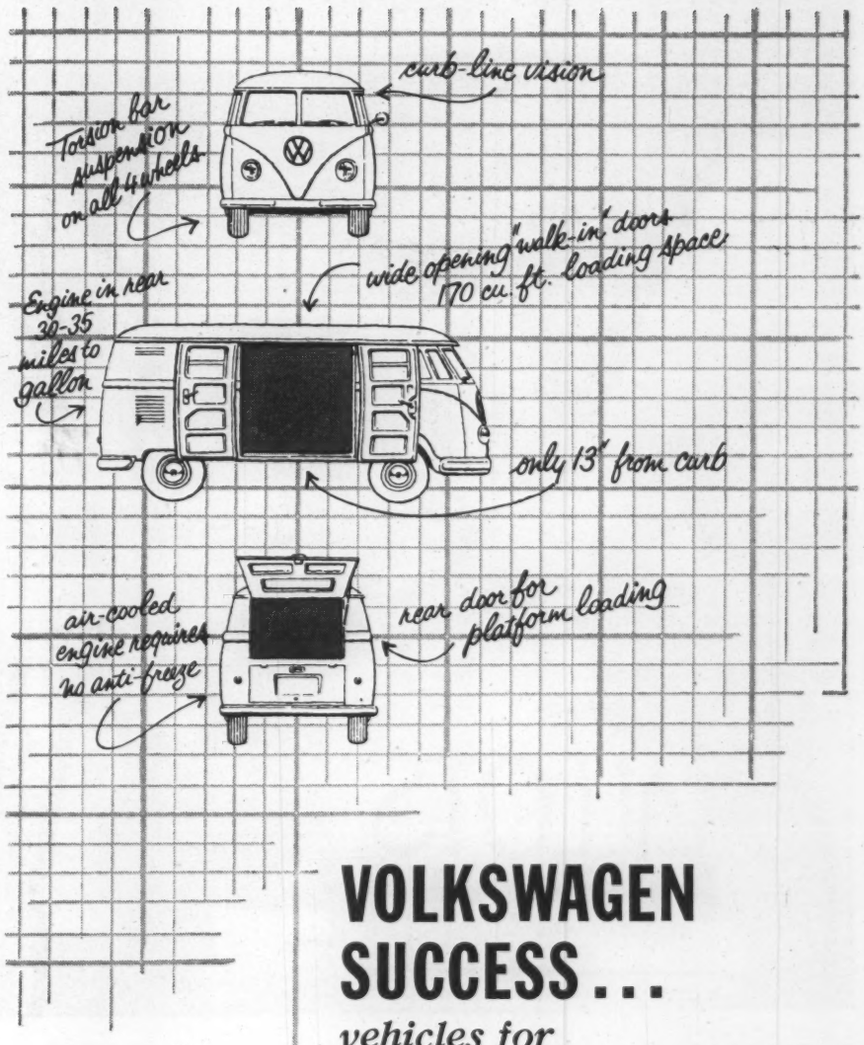
By then, the minister was willing to forget politics and let the plane go to Texas. It was too late. The San Antonio firm took one look at the bungled patchwork on the gas tanks and pronounced the aircraft beyond repair. The transport, which cost the taxpayers $250,000, went to the scrap pile.

Hick Capital

In the blizzard of money bills that swept through the first session of the 24th Parliament was a $4.5 million loan of federal funds for the beautification of Ottawa. The money will go far toward enhancing the appearance of the city, already one of the most scenic of the world's capitals. What Ottawa needs most sorely though is not more trees, parks and driveways as handouts from the taxpayers of Canada, but certain civilizing amenities which its own inhabitants, particularly the city officials and businessmen can supply.

Ottawa has, for example, no first-class restaurant. A couple of tearoom eateries and the cavernous dining-room of the Chateau Laurier Hotel are the only refuges for the visitor who lacks an invitation to a private home or club.

The city has no morning newspaper. The Ottawa Journal and Citizen suspended publication of their morning editions as uncalled-for economy measures several years ago. Now a war could break out after 5 p.m., and the only way Ottawans could get word of it in the next 24 hours would be via the radio or by waiting until the Montreal or Toronto newspapers were flown in.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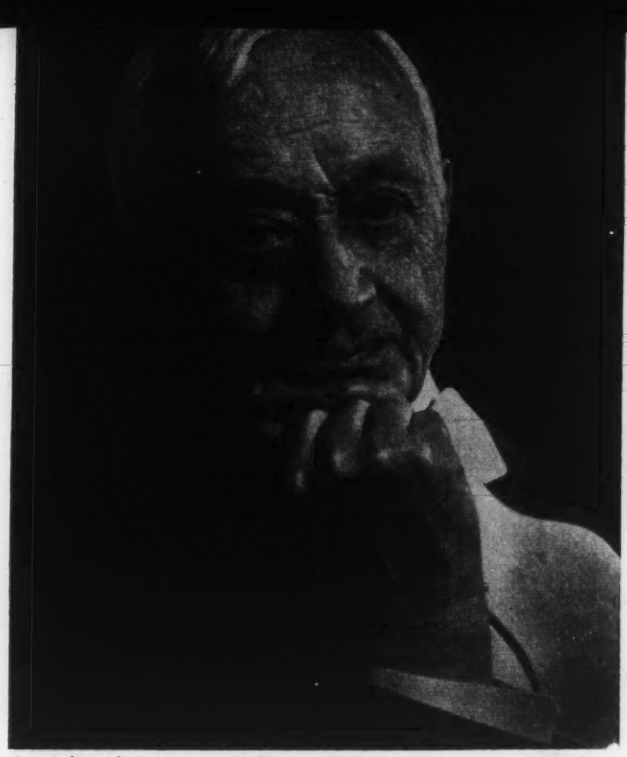


Canadian-born tycoon Cyrus Eaton of Premium Iron Ores.

Saturday Night

An exchange of Canadian-U.S. correspondence reveals an organized pressure campaign to distort the facts in the Premium Iron Ores tax case.

Does Ottawa Connive In U.S. Bid to Tax Canadians?

By R. M. Baiden

THE CASE OF PREMIUM IRON ORES has become the most sensationalized tax investigation in the memory of living Canadians. From a fairly straight-forward matter of a U.S. Treasury Department claim on past earnings of a Canadian company, the case has snowballed into a cause celebre.

Basically, the U.S. claims the company owes $2,587,000 in back taxes on operations between 1943 and 1949. The case was eventually brought to trial in the U.S. Tax Court in Cleveland in 1957. The finding was for the company and the U.S. Treasury Department appealed. The case is scheduled to come up shortly in Cincinnati.

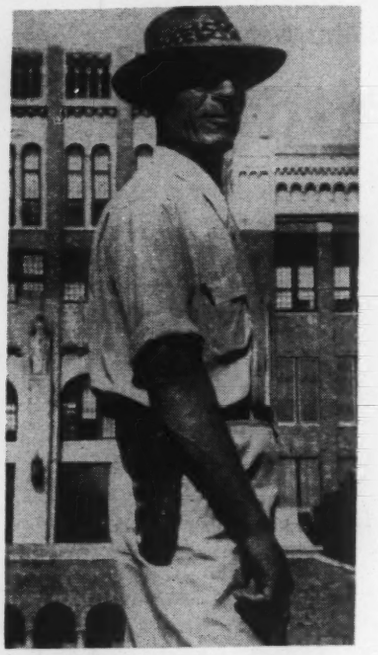
By a combination of skillful propaganda and organized pressure, some aspects of the case have been magnified beyond any contact with reality. Company supporters have claimed the U.S. attempt to collect back taxes is in direct contravention of the Reciprocal Tax Convention between the U.S. and Canada; that it amounts to persecution of a Canadian company and that Canada's Sovereign rights are being attacked.

The most serious charges, however, have been directed at the Canadian civil service. Specifically, it has been suggested that officials of the Department of National Revenue were, at best, unwilling to stand up for Canadian interests and, at worst, actively conspiratorial on behalf of the U.S.

The gravity of these allegations brought a request in the House of Commons that all correspondence between the Department and the U.S. officials be tabled. This demand was met July 10, 1958 with Sessional Paper No. 204. The document covered all correspondence between January 1, 1948 and May 12, 1958.

Despite the gravity of the charges against the civil service, Sessional Paper No. 204 passed virtually unnoticed. Yet the correspondence between the U.S. and Canadian

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51



Armed civilian guard stands outside Little Rock school.

Why Emotion Rules in U.S. School Fight

by Norman DePoe

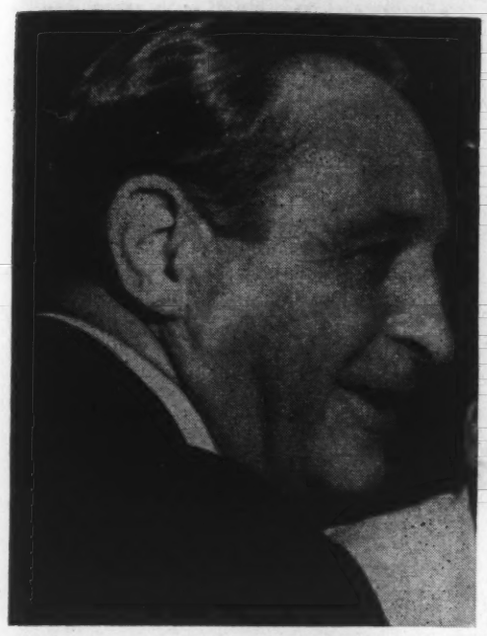
"MASSIVE RESISTANCE" to racial integration in schools of the American South—a phrase coined by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia—may well be looked upon by some future historian as the last battle in the Civil War. It will undoubtedly be the longest one.

Except for a few acts of real terrorism, including isolated burnings and bombings, the carnage of Shiloh and Antietam has been largely replaced by rock-throwing and name-calling in and around schoolyards. Quiet courtrooms have supplanted forest and field as major battlegrounds; instead of rifles and bayonets, skirmishers move into the fray with a bristling legal armament of petitions, injunctions, and applications for writs of *certiorari*.

Nevertheless, no one has forgotten the arrival last year of the 101st Airborne in Little Rock. And no one without actually visiting the Old Confederacy can fully appreciate the depth and intensity of Southern white feeling—nor the rock-hard determination of thousands of Southerners to resist integration by any means and at any cost.

Advocates of out-and-out violence are a small minority. Yet the Ku Klux Klan, regarded in recent years as a discredited and almost comic body, is acquiring recruits in some areas with a facility perhaps unseen since Reconstruction days. A 50-member chapter was signed up in Little Rock, according to the Capital Citizens' Council, with remarkable speed.

Their day in court, Negro children arrive to appear before Federal Judge in Arlington, Va., after School-board rejection.



Following Supreme Court decision Governor Faubus closed schools, waited U.S. move.

No one, without visiting the Old Confederacy, can fully appreciate the depth and intensity of Southern White feeling nor the rock-hard determination of thousands of Southerners to resist integration by any means and at any cost.

From other areas, there have been reports of white citizens quietly buying up guns and ammunition; in Little Rock and Charlottesville, Va., white segregationists have accused negroes of making the same kind of preparation for trouble.

Here and there, a visitor meets someone like the Norfolk, Va., salesman who summed up his feelings this way:

"I don't want my children going to school with them (Negroes), and they're not going to go to school with them—I don't care for Earl Warren or the Supreme Court or the President of the United States or anybody."

"If it came to secession again, I'd be for it, a hundred per cent."

While few Southerners would go so far as to raise the Stars and Bars over the old Capitol in Richmond again, there is obvious and widespread support for such leaders as Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia in erecting legal breastworks against what they regard as an invasion of states rights.

Gov. Almond, whose state assembly has armed him with power to close any Virginia school where a federal court issues a non-appealable order to integrate, says he has received thousands of letters expressing sentiment overwhelmingly in his favor. Four years after the historic Supreme Court decision striking down "separate but equal" schools as unconstitutional, not one negro pupil had entered a Virginia primary or secondary school designated as "white."

Six other southern states held the color line just as firmly, and their legislatures had either passed or had in preparation bills aimed at preserving segregation.

Spurring on the legislators have been such groups as the White Citizens' Councils and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. The Citizens' Councils have booked costly television time for "news" interviews with Southern Congressmen and other leaders, all dealing exclusively with the segregationist point of view.

None of these groups has called openly for violence. Many observers, however, take the view that their activities have served to inflame feelings which were already explosive enough.

In Little Rock, where opinions have visibly hardened in the wake of last year's clash of arms, tension began building up long before the school term. By mid-August, white teen-agers returning to Central High School to register for the new semester were openly telling reporters that the National Guard would not be needed to keep negro students out. They would "take care" of them themselves.

Other white students, not necessarily in favor of integration, but worried over the threat of violence, were convinced that re-entry of negroes this year could be enforced only by armed federal might.

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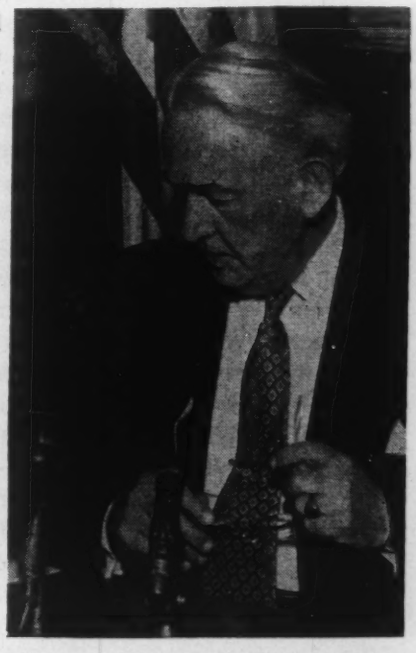

Governor Almond of Virginia also closed school but moved into court.

Canada's Fourth Brigade in Germany is trained as a crack atomic-age outfit. All they lack are nuclear weapons.

Army Faces Atom War Without Atomic Weapons

By Kenneth Ord

THE 5,500 CANADIAN SOLDIERS who guard a section of the free world's front line defences amid the rolling farmlands of Westphalia, West Germany, are something of a military paradox.

If an atomic war broke out in Europe tomorrow or anytime in the near future, these men of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group—our country's contribution to the land forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—would have to go into action at a fearful disadvantage. With no nuclear artillery, rockets, or guided missiles of their own, they would have to take on elements of a mighty Red army reported to have a formidable arsenal of such weapons. And in a war where speed and mobility would be of paramount importance, they would be sadly deficient in suitable personnel-carrying transport.

But, ironically, the troops would know what nuclear warfare was all about. For, just as myopic defence planning by the Canadian government has left them without the revolutionary type of arms they should have, foresighted planning by army chiefs has resulted in futuristic training designed to turn the 4th Brigade into a crack atomic-age outfit.

During a recent visit to the brigade, I talked to many officers and men who knew full well they did not have nuclear weapons. But their morale couldn't have been better. The harsh possibility of tackling an enemy bound to be using nuclear devices against them seemed to bother them less than it bothers the critics of defence policy, back home.

Typical attitude of the average soldier was aptly summed up for me by one hefty guardsman of the 2nd Battalion of The Regiment of Canadian Guards. A veteran of World War II and Korea, he told me he felt he would probably be safer in the army than in Canada if war came, and he added:

If atomic war broke out in Europe in the near future, Canadian troops would have to go into action at a fearful disadvantage, without nuclear artillery, rockets or guided missiles, against Russia's formidable arsenal.

Brigadier D. C. Cameron, Commander of the Fourth Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, stationed in West Germany, with NATO.

"I'm not too worried about having those atomic things used against us. They're just like any other weapon in one respect—they can only kill you once. I've got confidence in our training and in our officers, and I'm sure we can put up a goddam good scrap, no matter what happens."

Saddled with the dilemma of whipping his men into shape for a possible nuclear war they are inadequately equipped to fight is the brigade's commander, Brig. Donald C. Cameron, 47, of Alexandria, Ont. In an interview at his headquarters outside the walled, medieval town of Soest, he talked of his difficult job, and of the battles into which he hopes he'll never have to lead his men.

The lean, silver-haired general officer explained that for the last two years, Canadian army chiefs—like their counterparts in the United States and Britain—have been basing training and tactics on a new "nuclear concept" of warfare, the concept that nuclear weapons will dominate the battlefields of the future and that infantry, armor, artillery and everything else will be employed in support of them.

"We can't afford to think that a potential aggressor will not dare use nuclear weapons against us, just because no one used poison gas in the Second World War," Brig. Cameron said emphatically in his low, precisely-accented voice.

"All of our training is geared to the assumption that they will be used against us, and every soldier in my command is conscious of this."

Former director of infantry for the army, veteran of the World War II Italian and Northwest European campaigns, and a career soldier since his enlistment as a private 32 years ago, the brigadier said the "nuclear concept" envisages a ground war drastically different from anything in the past.

"It will be a war of fluid movement, in which small, compact and highly mobile forces will fight short, sharp battles with conventional weapons to clean up in the wake of 'shots' by nuclear weapons," he predicted.

"Gone will be the vast and vulnerable masses of men, machines and supplies that featured in the major battles of the last war.

"The key to the success of any operation will be rapid concentration and rapid dispersal—with the emphasis on dispersal. Troops, armor, and guns will have to remain widely dispersed, concentrating only to execute a mission, then dispersing again before the enemy is tempted to expend one of his nuclear devices.

"I say it all really adds up to this: We'll have to be better at our jobs than ever before."

Brig. Cameron pointed out that the 4th Brigade Group—the fourth Canadian army contingent to serve in Europe with NATO since 1951—was designed to fight both conventional and atomic war (as were the three brigade groups in Canada which make up the rest of the army). The brigade group formation itself was pioneered

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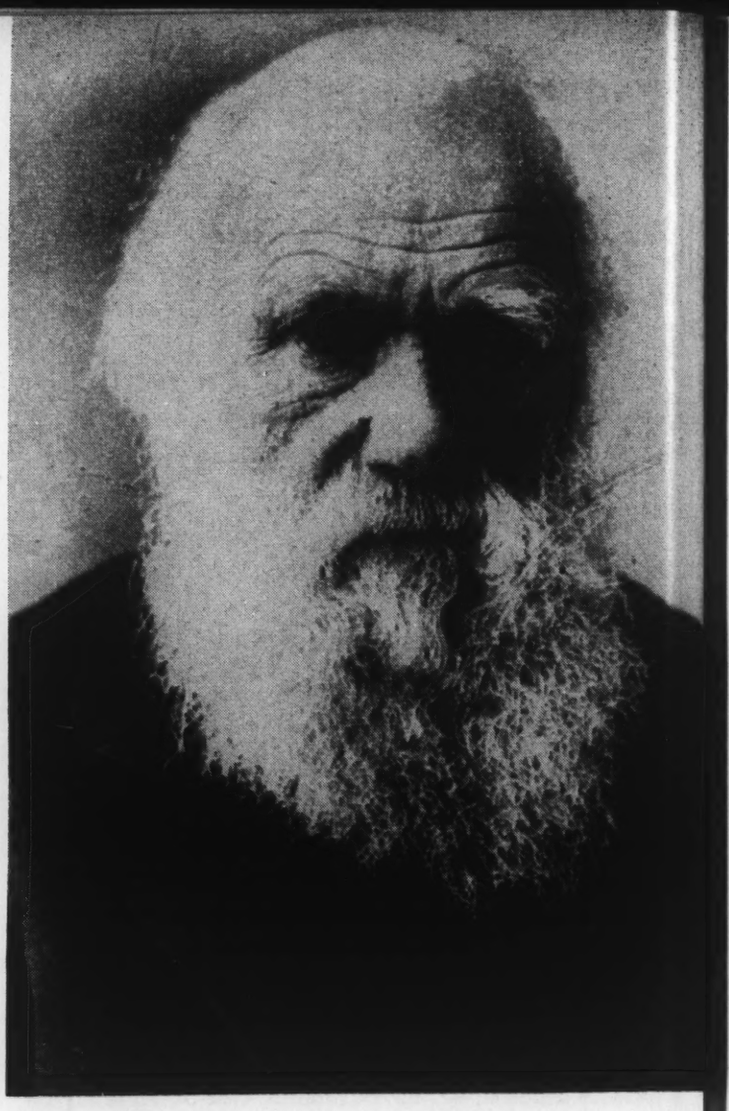
Canadian troops are kept in peak physical condition and combat-ready with day and night maneuvers in all kinds of weather.

One Hundred Years Of Evolution

By N. J. Berrill



Darwin, whose theories sparked one of the greatest religious controversies of the age, once considered a clerical career.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago an intellectual explosion burst upon the complacent mid-Victorian scene. It came in the form of two papers read before the Linnean Society of London on July 1, 1858, one written by Charles Darwin and the other by Alfred Russell Wallace, and it was followed up in November of the following year by the publication of Darwin's book "The Origin of Species by Natural Selection", which was sold out on the day of issue.

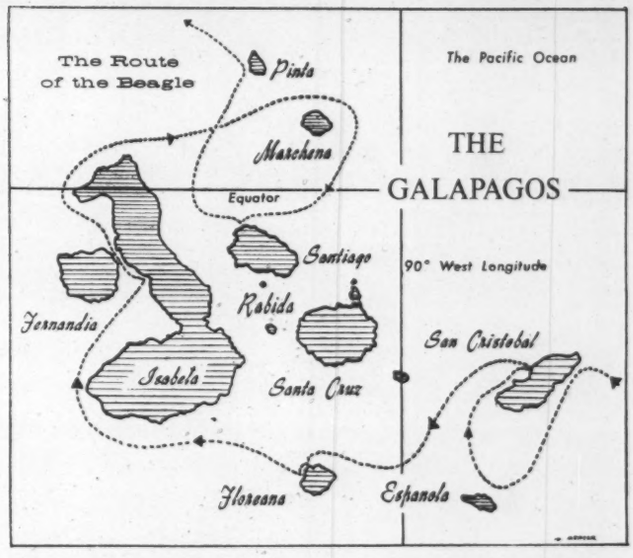
The world has not been the same since. Neither man was in any sense a revolutionary by intention but each presented ideas and a new attitude to the facts of nature that have revolutionized human thought profoundly and irreversibly, and have deeply affected both science and society. This is now being formally acknowledged by centenary celebrations, of one kind or another, of the first double-barrelled shot in 1958 and of Darwin's more powerful blast in 1959. Books, lectures and T.V. presentations are already appearing, with centenary committees established in England, France and the United States, designed to culminate with much fanfare in both London and Chicago late in 1959. The most spectacular commemorative event is the projected voyage 'In the Track of the Beagle' by a ship being fitted out by the U.S. Committee and sent round the world, with scientists aboard, along the course taken by H.M.S. Beagle one hundred and twenty-five years ago. This was the voyage that Darwin took as a young man, which opened his eyes and set his mind in motion.

What was it that these two men put before the scientific world that was so epoch-making, how did two individuals arrive independently at the same conclusions, and what have been the consequences during the century that has now passed? So many questions call for an answer, although some loom larger than others.

Briefly, Darwin and Wallace independently, although at the same time, put forward what is now generally known as the theory of evolution. Theories of evolution were not exactly new but this was the first to be presented in a clear and logical form together with an account of how the process worked. These summaries of 1858 were mainly a warning of what was to come, and when Darwin's massive evidence in support of the theory appeared the next year, it was seized upon by friend and foe alike. The impact was tremendous and even now is still ringing in our ears.

The theory itself was simple enough and went like this: no two organisms, whether animal and plant, are exactly alike. The powers of reproduction far exceed the capacity of the earth to support the organisms pro-

This year we mark the centenary of Charles Darwin's revolutionary writings which freed men's minds to explore the unknown and gave science an impetus that may be felt for another century.



Map shows the scene of some of Darwin's most important research. He studied the variations in species of birds.

duced, and so most must perish and only a few survive. By a process as impersonal as the law of gravity there is a natural selection of those which are best fitted by favorable qualities to survive. The rest are eliminated. Only the fittest survive and give rise to the next generation, with qualities the same as their own. Such was the theory, obvious enough once it had been stated, quietly presented in a most unprovocative manner and supported by a wealth of observations. Filled out, it said that plants and animals change their nature generation by generation under the force of circumstance and that life in general, throughout a long earthly history during which even the earth itself has changed, had undergone continual transformation. This amounted to a direct challenge to the widely held belief in special creation as given in Genesis, and it was this implicit challenge that set off the furor that immediately followed the publication of Darwin's book. There are yet a few shots to be heard on this particular battlefield though for most thinking people the fight is over and the general idea of evolution is acceptable.

Before looking more closely at the influence of this theory both socially and scientifically, we need to go

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

Some of Darwin's theories were distorted by German leaders, including Hitler, to justify two world wars.

Communist theoretician Trotsky borrowed from Darwin. Communists continue to mine his work for propaganda.

Our Canadian universities have stood too long, cap in hand, at the doors of governments and corporations. They should now estimate their costs precisely and calculate fees accordingly.

By Gordon Donaldson

The public must be told what a university education costs, says Dr. Bissell. He is shown during a fund-raising banquet in aid of Carleton University.

Claude Bissell:

Hard-Headed Egg-Head

DR. CLAUDE T. BISSELL, an unusually hard-headed egghead, begins his first term as president of the University of Toronto with a clear-cut scheme to put higher education on a business footing.

The Bissell Plan, briefly summarized, is this:

Raise tuition fees—double or triple them—to cover the actual cost of running a university.

Provide enough government scholarships to ensure every first-class student a university education.

Offer government loans on a Study Now-Pay Later basis to second-class students.

Tell the third-class and below student: "You know the cost. If you want to take a chance come along. If you are incompetent, stay out!"

Bissell, an alert and wiry 42, returns to the University where he has spent most of his adult life at a time when it is about to expand out of all proportion.

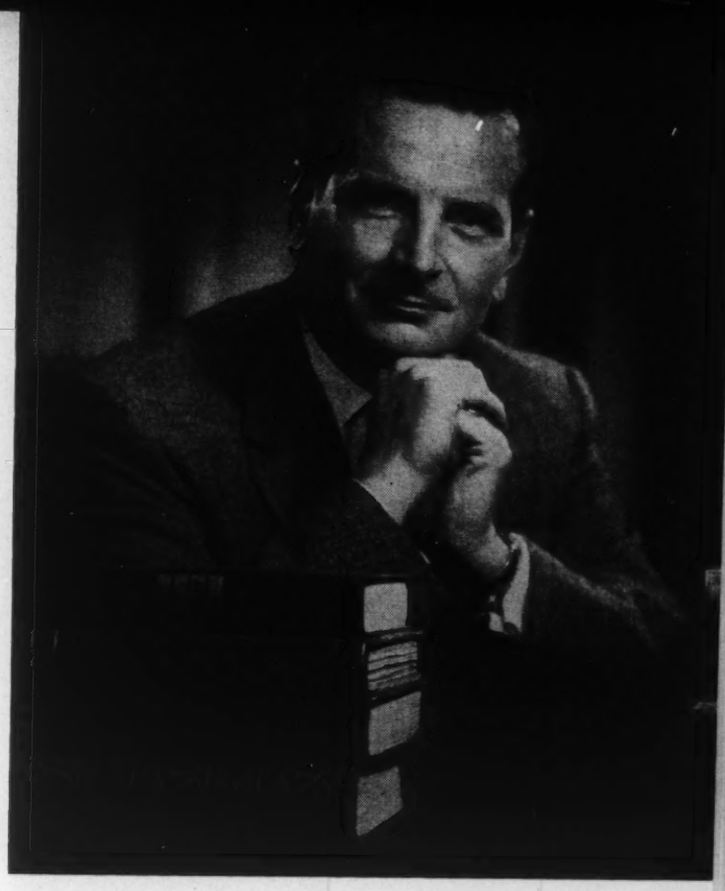
There are now about 13,000 students on the bustling campus. In ten years' time there may be 23,000. This influx could turn the campus into a parking ground for football players or a production line stamping out technical specialists.

Surveying the green expanse from his new office in Simcoe Hall, Dr. Bissell is determined to preserve a lush growth of ideas and the lofty shade of academic tradition.

He foresees no disaster in numbers "providing we don't convert universities into social agencies for the relief of the dull."

The selection of students, however, is a vital and

Dr. Bissell with External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith at his installation as president of Carleton.



Fast growth of university could turn it into a parking ground for football players, Bissell says.

growing issue. The new president says there are far too many people attending university who should never be there. But this does not mean the enrollment is too high.

"If we could just reach out and pick the people of second class standing and above and say to them 'whether you like it or not you're going to university' we might have more students than we have now," he says.

A Canadian university has a responsibility to accept "average" students. It cannot limit itself to the cream as do British and European seats of learning. But there is no place for incompetents.

Dr. Bissell fears an erosion from below is threatening North American education. In many areas standards have been lowered, the secondary school handed over to "guidance, uplift and drum majorettes"; undergraduate schools have become "intellectual wastelands" and now the graduate schools are being undermined. To stop this erosion Bissell, an advocate of theoretical over practical courses, turns to a practical weapon—money.

He remembers his own career as a student.

At 16, Claude Bissell's prospects were bleak. It was 1932. His father, an accountant with a lumber firm, had eight other children. And the lumber firm had just gone bankrupt. It looked as if Claude's education would end at Runnymede Collegiate school in the west end of Toronto.

This situation changed overnight when he won a scholarship to the University of Toronto. He has never forgotten his early impression that university education is an expensive thing.

Today, after years as professor and administrator he is determined that it remain expensive. It cannot be cheapened or diluted and the public should be told just what it costs.

Canadian universities, he says, have stood too long, cap in hand, at the doors of governments, corporations and charitable foundations. They should now estimate their operating costs as precisely as their capital costs, and calculate fees accordingly.

The Bissell Plan for loans and more scholarships would help bring the right students in. The higher fees would help keep the others out.

"Society", he says, "has an obligation to the first class scholar and should be prepared to support him if necessary."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

Mrs. Bissell helps the president don his cap and gown. A scholarship made his education possible.

The Coliseum is not only a London landmark but the home of many famous American musicals of recent years.

At Covent Garden fashionable audiences lend gracious atmosphere. Theatre is the third on the same site.

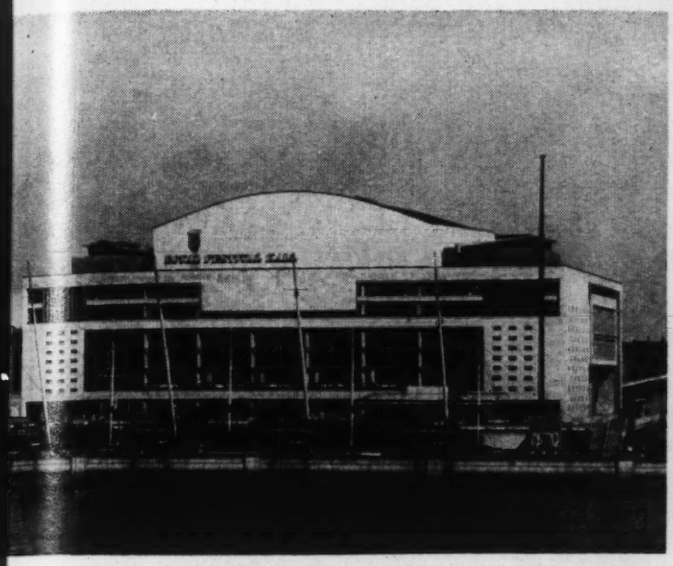
Buskers, the street entertainers, are a fascinating part of London scene to theatre-goers. Here is a famous pair.

London Theatres and the Winter Season

by Lewis Roberts

FROM THE YORK MYSTERY PLAYS down to the present time, the art of the theatre has played an important part in the social life of Britain; and the public, particularly the London public, are not only keen theatre-goers, but discerning critics as well. That this should be so is not to be wondered at in a country which, through the centuries, has had its taste educated by such playwrights as Shakespeare, Congreve, Sheridan, Wilde, Shaw, Coward and Fry, to mention but a few who, though they look down from different levels of Parnassus, have won laurels in what is perhaps the most difficult field of all.

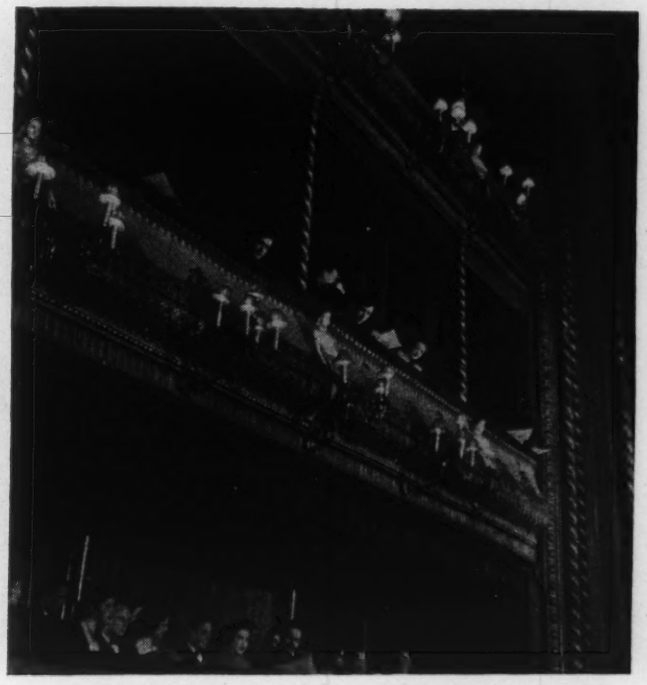
Nor has the theatre in Britain limited itself to



The Royal Festival Hall, on the south bank of Thames, is one of world's finest concert halls acoustically.

The Palladium is said to be the most famous of all variety houses. Theatre tickets in London run at about $2.80 top.

Who needs Paris? London has its Windmill and the girls. Wartime boast of 26-year-old theatre: "We never closed".



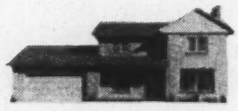
Audience at Covent Garden is enchanted by the ballet. World's greatest singers appear here in Opera season.

serious drama and comedy. Musical comedy—sometimes of a quality indistinguishable from light opera—pantomime, music hall, farce and revue have each produced their galaxies of incomparable stars who, today, are remembered with affection and gratitude—Gilbert and Sullivan, Dan Leno the clown, who like Watteau, walked in the shadow of tragedy, George Edwardes and Lionel Monckton, kings of musical comedy, Gertie Millar, whose bright eyes charmed all London, and Lily Elsie whose smile could make the sun come out, the robust Marie Lloyd, the buoyant Charles B. Cochran, and many, many more.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

Covent Garden derives its name from the convent garden of the Abbey of Westminster, which stood on the site.

Selling your own house can save you a good chunk of cash if you know how to go about it. But the extra



money won't all be profit and, as a salesman, you may be a dud.

How to Save Money In Selling Your House

by Bruce Wallace

WHEN a real estate agent sells your $20,000 house he pockets between $700 and $1,000 of your money. Many people, when they see how quickly some houses sell, wonder if they couldn't sell their house themselves and save the agent's commission.

The answer is that it is possible. But if you want to sell your house yourself you must first evaluate what an agent does and then decide whether it is worth your while to do it yourself.

An agent, for example, will:

Appraise the property and estimate a fair price.

Advertise it to attract buyers.

Show the house to prospects.

Prepare offers to purchase.

Arrange for completion of the transaction, including specifying date of possession.

Pricing a property can be easy or difficult, depending on recent market activity for similar properties in the area.

If, for example, the property is an area of income-producing homes where there is an influx of European immigrants, pricing and direct sale by the owner are relatively simple. Prices of these properties are based on their rentable space. The seller needs only to know the going price per square foot of space, and put a yardstick on his own house. He will, of course, govern his price by such features as a double garage, private driveway, etc. And he will include a "load" for bargaining purposes.

Pricing slower-moving properties may be complex enough to require hiring an independent valuator. The big danger of an owner naming his own price is that it will be too high for the market. Everyone seems to think he owns premium merchandise. But a good real-estate man can call the price of a residential property within a few hundred dollars.

House-pricing is unique. A car, for example, is quoted for cash—financing charges are extra. Homes are frequently quoted on the basis of partial cash, the balance being in the form of a claim to future cash—a mortgage.

A house offered for $20,000 on the basis of $10,000 cash and a $10,000 mortgage might come $1,000 cheaper if all cash were paid. The cash discount is given to avoid complicated mortgage financing.

The same house might be priced on the basis of $12,000 cash and a mortgage for $8,000 whereas a willingness to increase the mortgage to $10,000, thereby

CONTINUED ON PAGE 48

OSTRICHES? ... *in Regent Park!*

Never . . . the ostrich, with its habit of avoiding grim reality by burying its head is decidedly un-Canadian.

With some 140 housing and land assembly projects in all stages of development in 52 municipalities across Ontario, such blighted areas as that shown at Regent Park, Toronto, are fast disappearing making way for playgrounds and the fine modern accommodation shown in the background.

In administering Ontario's Housing Development Act, the major activity of the Housing Branch is related to land assembly—whereby low-cost serviced lots are provided in areas where private development is not filling the need; and in providing rental housing—by joining with the Dominion Government to undertake at the request of municipalities, Federal-Provincial housing projects on either a subsidized or full-recovery basis.

Contributing financial and practical assistance to Ontario's housing activity, the Housing Branch is only one of the Department's functions—others are concerned with Community Planning, Trade and Industry, Conservation and Civil Defence—all helping Ontario plan today for a greater tomorrow.

ONTARIO

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HOUSING BRANCH, 454 University Ave., TORONTO, Ont.

The Hon. Leslie M. FROST, Q.C. *Prime Minister of Ontario.*

The Hon. W. M. NICKLE, Q.C. *Minister, Dept. of Planning & Development.*

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

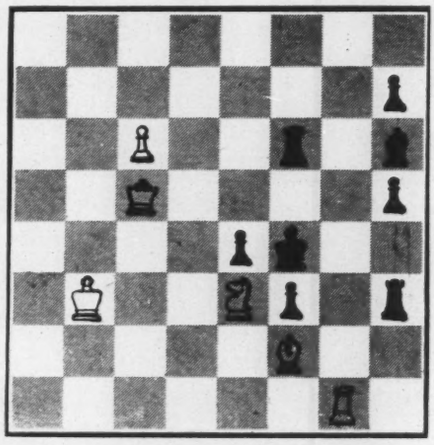
THE ORIENTAL rope-tie leaves a malefactor unharmed—as long as he does not move! Chess offers 'Zugschwang' (move compulsion, move exhaustion). A safe defensive position is fatally weakened by the necessity to move something. Rare in midgame complications, it happens all the time in simple "Opposition" endings. Problemdom knows it as the "Block" or "Waiter".

White: F. Saemisch, Black: A. Nimzowitsch, (Copenhagen, 1923).

1.P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2.P-QB4, P-K3; 3.Kt-KB3, P-QKt3; 4.P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 5.B-Kt2, B-K2; 6.Kt-B3, Castles; 7.Castles, P-Q4; 8.Kt-K5, P-B3; 9.PxP, BPxP; 10.B-B4, P-QR3; 11.R-B1, P-QKt4; 12.Q-Kt3, Kt-B3; 13.KtxKt, BxKt; 14.P-KR3, Q-Q2; 15.K-R2, Kt-R4; 16.B-Q2, P-B4!; 17.Q-Q1, P-Kt5; 18.Kt-Kt1, B-QKt4; 19.R-Kt1, B-Q3; 20.P-K4, BPxP!; 21.QxKt, RxP; 22.Q-Kt5, QR-KB1; 23.K-R1, QR-B4; 24.Q-K3, B-Q6; 25.QR-K1, P-R3!! 26. Resigns. After running out of P moves, (no piece can move without loss), he must play K-R2, whereupon R(4)-B6 wins.

Solution of Problem No. 201 (Dobbs). Key, 1.P-Q5.

Problem No. 202, by M. Niemeijer. White mates in two. (6+8)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"WHAT'S TED'S new phone number?" asked Ann. "I know it's changed since they moved."

Her husband smiled. "You always had to ask for the old one," he said, "but maybe you'll remember the new."

"Why?" enquired Ann. "Is there anything special about it?"

"Just a coincidence," Bob told her. "The four figures happen to be the exact reverse of what they had before, and the figures are successively bigger from the first to the last."

"That's certainly odd," commented his wife. "Very odd."

"As a matter of fact it's an even number," chuckled Bob, "and the old and the new numbers add up to something made up of the digits four, four, three, two and one. But not in that order."

He had to tell her the number, of course, and maybe Ann won't forget it after all. But what was it? (84)

Answer on Page 56.

A Square Deal

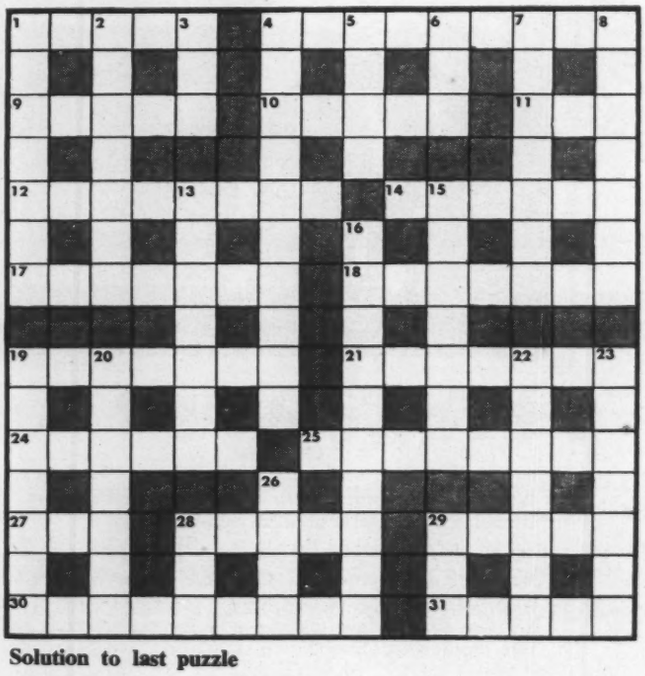
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 An arrangement of lamps for church use. (5)
4 A male cat I place behind bars for a time. (6, 3)
9 In 21 Vera is, by her age of course. (5)
10 "Her slender nose Tiptilted like the . . . of a flower" (Tennyson). (5)
11 He makes the most of this 7. (3)
12 Neckwear fine for a Frenchman? But not bow ties! (8)
14 Makes a good meal in San Francisco, evidently. (6)
17 Poem composed by our dean. (7)
18 Ascending this, one would need to take it easy at the end of the day. (7)
19 Acid produced by a scarab or a cicada. (7)
21 See 9. (7)
24 Drugged, decapitated, yet still sturdy. (6)
25 Did its parents produce one for a lark? (4-4)
27 It becomes boiled in bed. (3)
28 The moon has more than one out of shape. (5)
29 An instinct to be deceptively frail. (5)
30 Mischievous boy, in deep? (3-6)
31 A stew can be made of it, often! (5)

DOWN

1 He's often on tap to get the pick of the fruit by the end of September. (7)
2 For a change it bans a use of something. (7)
3 Encountered at the Opera, no doubt. (3)
4 Sounds like it should be inside 'er. (5, 5)
5 There's some, no doubt, in a palomino at stable. (4)
6 In 3 it makes a painter or a grain. (3)
7 Yet it is not necessarily an object of art. (7)
8 "An . . . al force is ruthlessly frank". ("Typhoon"—Conrad) (7)
13 Elsie, Lacie and Tillie were well fed on it, according to the Dormouse. (It's a sticky one!) (7)
15 Give the composer of "Wozzeck" something to slip on. (7)
16 Said by the irate landlord to a tardy tenant? (3, 1, 4, 2)
19 The legal profession has spats on, it seems, when going on wheels. (7)
20 Result of a disturbance in Algeria. (7)
22 Man ails differently from them. (7)
23 The horse lost its head at the finish. (7)
26 The home of Chaucer's Wife. (4)
28 Not an allegory unless able to follow it. (3)
29 Not many will solve this! (3)



Solution to last puzzle

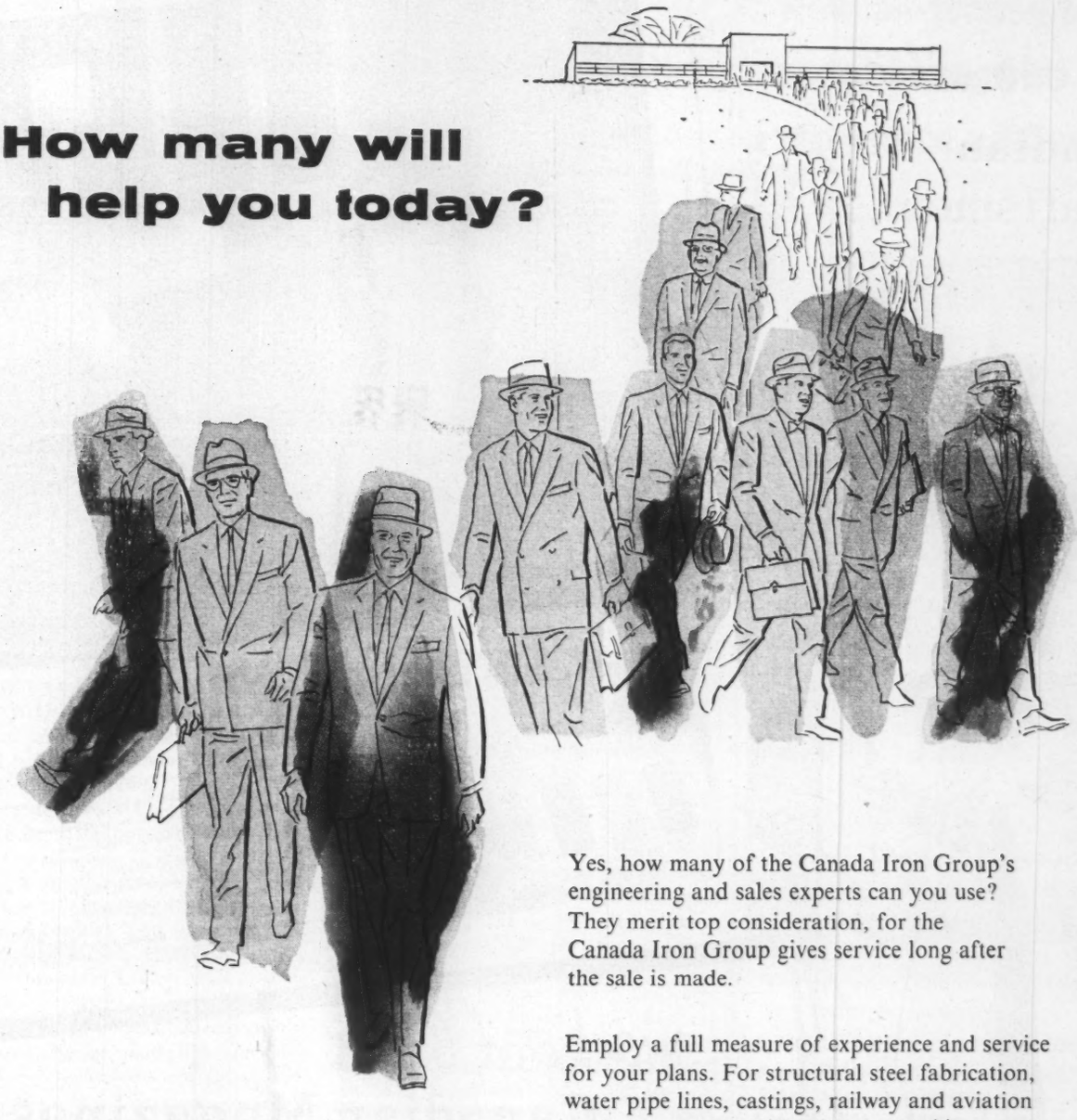
ACROSS

1 Higher than a kite
9 Assyria
10 Doormat
11 Erica
12 See 19
13 Ernie
14 Speakers
15 Speeds
18 See 28
20 Cocottes
23 Ewers
25 Had
26 Emend
27, 5. On the up and up
28, 18. Up in the clouds
29 The sky's the limit

DOWN

1, 6. Heavens above!
2 Gas pipe
3 Ear-marked
4 Traitors
5 See 27
6 See 1D
7 Immense
8 Esteems
16 Phone bill
17 Gold Rush
18 Cheroot
19, 12. Over the top
21 The atom
22 Saddest
24 Sleek
25 Hopes (451)

How many will help you today?



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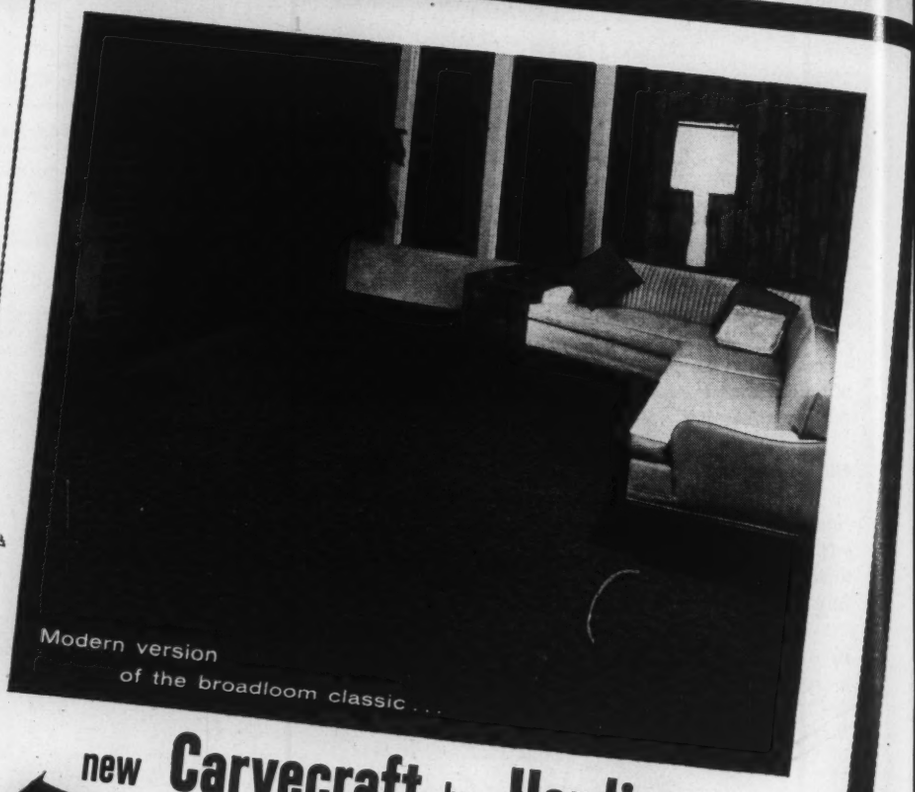
Canada Iron
foundries, limited

HEAD OFFICE: 921 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE.

loomed by

Canadian craftsmen...



new Carvecraft by Harding

There's new, luxurious beauty and fashion excitement in Harding's new Carvecraft broadloom designs, embodying all the wondrous comfort, long wear and spring-back quality of fine, pure wool. You'll appreciate, too, the special charm Carvecraft adds to both contemporary and traditional settings.

Ask your dealer to explain his budget plan for buying Carvecraft and other modern-living Harding broadlooms . approved for financing under N.H.A.

LOOMED BY CANADIAN CRAFTSMEN AT HARDING CARPETS LTD., BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
—Also manufacturers of Harding Yarns for fine hand knitting

...marketed by Canadian Magazines

Harding Carpets Limited, owe their dominant position in the soft floor covering field to an effective and successful marketing technique.

It is simply this. Manufacture a complete range of quality products at competitive prices. Then, make sure that your prospects know about your products by advertising in Canadian Magazines.

Mr. C. Malim Harding, President of Harding Carpets Limited, confirms his company's trust in the marketing power of Canadian Magazines:

"Every Canadian homeowner who wants a comfortable home, attractively furnished, is a potential customer for Harding rugs and broadlooms. Reaching this wide range of prospects most effectively can only be done, we feel, through the visual impact afforded by Canadian Magazines.

Their fine reproductions show the various textures and colours of our carpets as nearly to actual sight as possible. Living comfort too, is most graphically portrayed. Through our copy we can tell a longer-lasting sales story, coupled with strong brand identification.

Because magazines are usually looked at more than once, they have the additional advantage of imparting their sales impetus several times—and all to members of a household.

For these reasons we have for the past 10 years devoted our major advertising allotment to Canadian Magazines."

C.M. Harding

Canadian Magazines are playing an important role in the success stories of many of Canada's largest prestige-product advertisers.

Their growing circulation . . . an increase of 18% during the past four years . . . underlines the importance Canadians are attaching to Canadian Magazines as a source of buying information.

Canadian Magazines' ability to reach the markets where the greatest buying power is concentrated . . . . those 3 out of 4 Canadian urban homes . . . . is further evidence of their strength as an advertising medium.

When you plan your advertising, it will pay you to consider the influence of Canadian Magazines on successful marketing.

THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CANADA
21 Dundas Square Toronto, Canada

This advertisement sponsored by:

Canadian Homes & Gardens
Chatelaine
Health
La Revue Populaire
La Samedi
Liberty
Maclean's Magazine
Saturday Night
Western Homes & Living

London Letter

by Beverley Nichols

The Black Shadow Comes

SOONER OR LATER it had to come . . . the black shadow over London that we call "the color problem". As yet it has only fallen over the meaner streets, but there are signs that it is spreading. A few days ago, for instance, the City of Nottingham was the scene of the sort of violent demonstration which, if it had occurred in the U.S., would have been headlined as "Race Riot". And now London is worse. Here are the overall facts of the situation.

1. Since the war nearly 200,000 colored people . . . mostly men and mostly Jamaicans . . . have come to Britain. Of these 35,000 have settled in London. That is not a large number in so vast a city, but unfortunately they are highly concentrated in selected areas. In Brixton one in five of the population is colored.

2. There are two main causes of strife . . . apart from the primeval antagonisms implanted by Mother Nature . . . Housing and Sex. West Indians who have done well have a habit of clubbing together, pooling their capital, and investing it in cheap lodging houses, from which they evict the white tenants. This leads to some very explosive situations, with the whites camped on the pavements, surrounded by bedding and babies, and the inevitable chorus of trouble makers waving banners.

As for sex . . . well, that is an old story. There will always be an intractable percentage of white teenage girls who like to play with fire by encouraging the advances of dusky males. This aspect of the problem is centred in the dance halls of the East End, and if any Canadian visitor wishes to see a twentieth century version of a Hogarth cartoon, I recommend him the dance "palaces" of Brixton, Camden Town and Paddington. Gin flowing like cocoa, razor blades, bicycle chains, little girls in jeans with rat-tail hair-do's, Teddy boys. Even *colored* Teddy boys, in skin-tight trousers, and Edwardian waistcoats.

I also advise our Canadian visitor not to stay too far from the Exit door.

3. Colored labour may play an increasingly important role in British economy. The figures are impressive. Last year £4,500,000—mainly in postal orders—was sent home to Jamaica by colored workers. Moreover, the colored men . . . (as yet!) . . . have not been indoctrinated with all the deadly propaganda of the so-called Welfare State. "Go Slow" . . . "Don't Work for the Boss" . . . "Fair Shares" . . . these glittering injunctions bring no light to their eyes. They still harbour the old-fashioned illusion that if a man works harder, longer, and more efficiently than another man, he should be entitled to greater rewards. This, again, may lead to explosive situations, particularly if there is even a small rise in unemployment.

The London Stock Exchange is not often caught napping; but until very recently hardly any of even the top operators in the City seem to have realized what was happening, economically, in the sphere of British commercial television. When the news burst—and it really did burst—there was a frenzied scramble to get on the band-wagon. For the news was spectacular. Associated Television for example, which runs the London week-end programs and the Midlands mid-week programs reported a rise in operating profits of nearly 1000 per cent . . . from under £450,000 to over £4,100,000. The Granada Group, which had been considered rather small beer, was disclosed as having a gross advertising revenue of over £10 million. This news caused Granada shares to rocket from 15 shillings to over £2, when the Stock Exchange Committee stepped in and forbade further dealing. At a conservative estimate, the net volume of TV advertising has risen to £50 million a year . . . and there are some who prophesy that by 1960 the figure could approach £70 million.

These figures cannot make pleasant reading for Lord Beaverbrook, who from the beginning has dug in his heels against the march of this young giant. In the early days he prophesied collapse; and even today he is doing his best to denigrate the triumph of the TV companies. As I write, a copy of his *Sunday Express* lies before me and on the City Page I read the following questions . . . in italics:

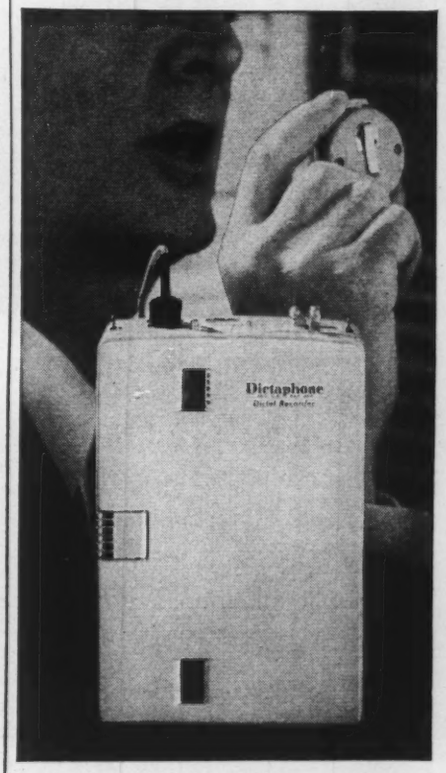
"Is the boom in TV advertising about to crack?"

"Is the novelty wearing off?"

"Are the advertisers still convinced they are getting value for money?"

To all of these questions his Lord-

New all-transistor recorder works anywhere without plug-in!



Yes, it's true. The name is Dictet. The maker is Dictaphone.

New Dictet is no bigger than a medium-length novel. Yet its intrepid little mercury batteries allow it to record anything from a whisper to a voice ten feet away.

To work it, simply pick up the mike and talk. Microphone acts as a speaker for instant playback.

Dictet is ideal for travel notes, random ideas, field reports, and . . . well, you name it. There is a coupon somewhere close. Use it—now!

DICTET
BY
DICTAPHONE®

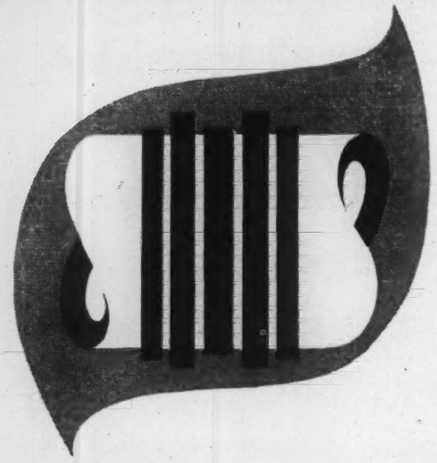
Dictaphone Corporation Limited, Dept. J-3216
204 Eglinton Avenue, East, Toronto 12, Ontario

Please send full-color booklet on new Dictet.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____



Tough Specifications to Meet!

"Give us," said engineers in the sewer pipe industry, "a flexible coupling that can be laid in any kind of weather and will remain impervious to industrial waste, seepage, root penetration, vibration, and heaving or subsiding soils."

These were exacting demands but they were met by the versatility of synthetic rubber. In this instance the answer was provided by *Polysar Butyl 301, a rubber that has high resistance to ozone, heat, cold and water, remains flexible, and makes possible a pressure-tight fit unaffected by either sewage or soil attack.

By producing products to solve many such problems in over 50 countries Polymer Corporation Limited has achieved a leading position in the world rubber industry.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED
POLYSAR
SARNIA CANADA
*Registered trade mark
Synthetic Rubber

Developed and Produced by
POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED
SARNIA • CANADA

ship . . . through the mouth of his City Editor . . . implies that the answer is "Yes". And concludes that *"The gamblers may find that what they thought was a gold mine has precious little gold in it".*

As a journalist I have a sneaking sympathy with The Beaver. As a dramatist, too. I have had three full-length plays produced on television, not without success, and the combined earnings from the three were well under £500. For a personal appearance the fees paid by some of the companies are so small that they hardly pay the artist's expenses. Unless, of course, he is an American comedian like Syd Caesar, to whom the BBC paid the largest sum in BBC history, accompanying it by a publicity campaign that suggested he was Dany Kaye, Charlie Chaplin, and the Marx Brothers rolled into one, and then some. In spite of these proclamations Mr. Caesar, to put it very mildly, "failed to please".

Now that the name of Lord Beaverbrook has been mentioned on this page I should like to call attention to a trend in the Beaverbrook press which may, if it continues, have incalculable consequences. One does not have to read between the lines to realize that The Beaver is more than slightly fatigued by the monotonous reiteration of Royal virtues and the continuing assumption that Royalty can do no wrong. For example, a little while ago Prince Philip chartered a plane from Scotland in order to play a couple of hours polo in the South of England, at a cost of £400 . . . to the taxpayer. When I read this news I rubbed by eyes. Had the royal advisers taken leave of their senses? Here we were, being told to tighten our belts, to modify our wage claims, to prepare for a further dose of comparative austerity, and then . . . this! No record of "devotion to duty", no plea of "royalty's right to relaxation" could possibly justify such extravagance. His Royal Highness, on the following Sunday, received a sharp rap over the knuckles in the *Sunday Express.*

The trend continues. "Ascot Can Wait" is the headline over an article urging the Queen to prolong her next year's visit to Canada, instead of hurrying back for her beloved racing. On the same page is a decidedly ironic reference to the gifts received by Princess Margaret on her recent tour . . . "five diamond brooches, a jewel box, a mink coat, a chinchilla cape, two skirts, a cigarette case, a portable radio . . . and of course, a beautiful island in British Columbia. The *Express's* comment . . . "a collection of souvenirs which would make any girl happy".

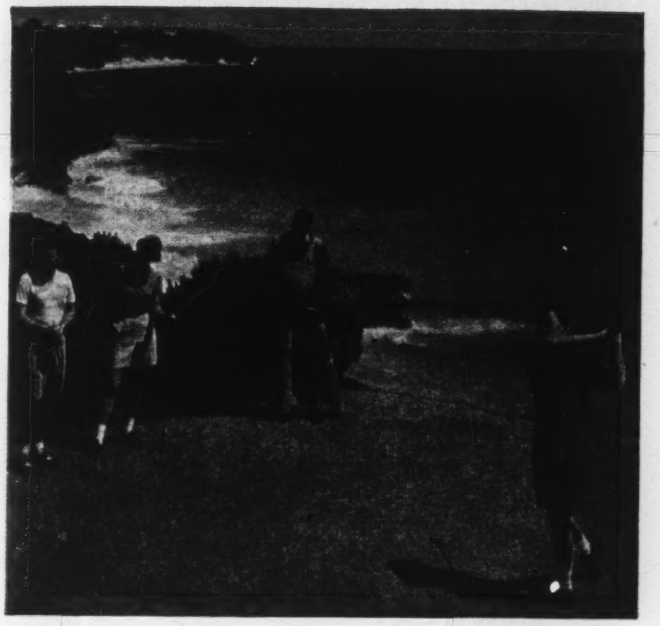
Let us get this straight. This is not a question of "attacking Royalty". It is rather a deliberate policy of reminding the royal advisers . . . repeat *advisers* . . . that we are living in the second half of the twentieth century, that we are not only a kingdom but a democracy, and that the affairs of royalty—if royalty is to survive—must be conducted with intelligence. Nobody would suggest that this is an easy task; the Crown is a mystic symbol and we cannot expect it to be worn like a bowler hat. But somehow or other a compromise must be found.

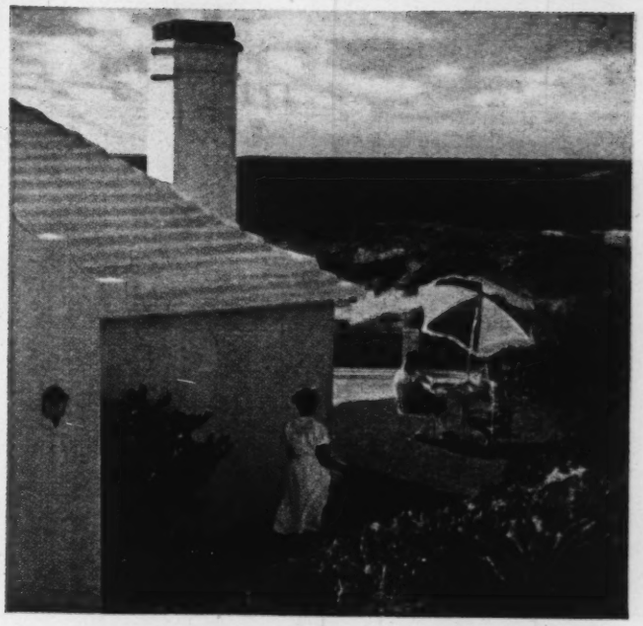
The middle-class man-in-the-street may be excused if he finds the economic situation confusing. On the one hand we have the Government Committee of the "Three Wise Men", headed by Lord Cohen, urging continued wage-restraint, and reduced spending, even at the cost of unemployment—a policy which has naturally aroused the wrath of the TUC. On the other hand we have the "Banker's Bombshell", in the shape of the decision to grant personal loans up to £1000 at five per cent, on no security except "character". The one policy is obviously deflationary; the other is obviously inflationary, particularly as it has had the effect of making the Hire Purchase companies fall over one another in an effort to provide terms that will compete with the banks.

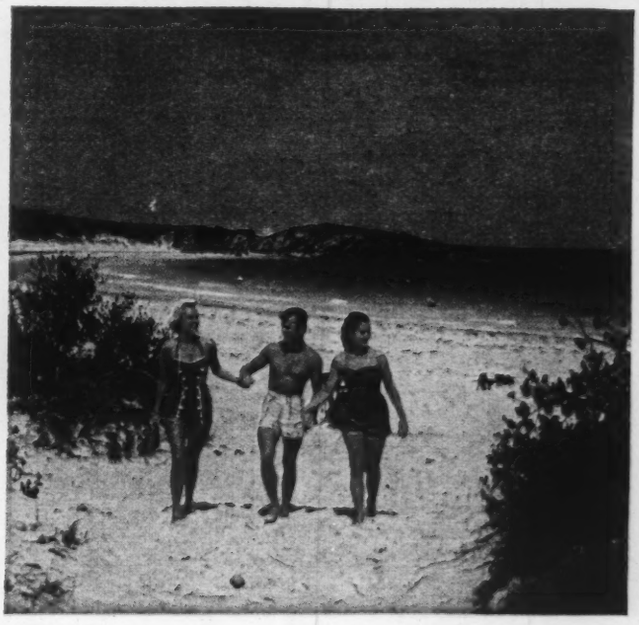
In practice it may be doubted if the result of the new credit policy will be quite as sensational as has been prophesied. Except in the extremity of the "credit squeeze" the big banks always *have* granted advances on the sole security of "character" . . . a word which has a wide interpretation. Apart from that, the nominal five per cent, in view of the terms of repayment, works out at an actual nine per cent. Even so, it will still be considerably cheaper than the 12 or 15 per cent of the finance companies, on which no income tax rebate is obtainable.

Meanwhile, what have Londoners got to spend their money on? For the tired business man, plenty. London's night life has suddenly developed a decidedly French accent, and the gap between Soho and Montmarte grows narrower every day. You can dine at "Ici Paris", "La Maisonette", "Le P'Tit Montmartre", "Chez Pierrot", "La Bretagne", "Rouge et Noir" and a hundred other such places and take your pick, if you are in the mood for night clubs, of "Le Foyer", "Le Bijou", "Montmarte in Mayfair", "Très Jolie", "Folis du Monde", "Quatier Latin", etc., etc. Compared with their Parisian counterparts these places are comparatively cheap and comparatively clean, physically and morally, and judging from the difficulty of booking a table, there are still plenty of Londoners with money to burn.

The one thing which we cannot buy for money is . . . as usual . . . sunshine. Cloudburst upon cloudburst, thunder and lightning incessantly, darkness at noon, floods and tempest . . . such has been our British summer. But you have heard all that before.







BERMUDA

Her charm and grace are made of many things

There's a world of sports, a wealth of holiday fun awaiting you on this charming mid-Atlantic island. Bermuda's lovely pastel homes and brilliant semi-tropical flowers are everywhere a delight to the eye. Wide beaches of soft pink sand invite loafing, or a refreshing swim in clear blue waters. Pick your own time to play golf on one of five beautiful courses, to go sailing in balmy breezes . . . and there's deep-sea fishing, water-skiing, skin-diving, tennis. Surrey-top taxis and buses, ferries and cycles make it easy for you to visit the many places of interest throughout the Islands. You'll like Bermuda's hotels, her friendly guest houses, the fine food and service, the convenience to sports facilities and shops.

Bermuda is only 700 miles from the mainland—easy to reach by trans-Atlantic airlines; and there are weekly sailings on luxury ocean liners. You can get the most out of your holiday by planning wisely—with your travel agent. And for our colourful, free Bermuda Vacation Kit, just write to The Bermuda Trade Development Board, 111 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Canada.

THE CAR:

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

LESABRE
The thriftiest Buick

INVICTA
The most spirited Buick

ELECTRA
The most luxurious Buick

ELECTRA 225 IN THE EYE-STOPPING NEW 4-DOOR HARDTOP

Here it is . . . and now you know! Know why we have called this THE CAR. Know that a new generation of great Buicks is truly here. From just this one view you can see that here is not just new design . . . but a splendidly right design for this day and age. A car that is lean and clean and stunningly low . . . and at the same time great in legroom and easy to get into and out of. From anywhere you look, here is a classic modern concept that is Buick speaking a new language of today. A language of fine cars priced within reach of almost everyone. A language of quality and comfort and quiet pride . . . a language of performance satisfactions without equal.

New Bodies by Fisher • New Easy Power Steering* • New Twin-Turbine and Triple-Turbine automatic transmissions* • New Wildcat Engines • New Equipoise Ride • New, improved, exclusive aluminum front brake drums and fin-cooled rear brakes.

*OPTIONAL AT EXTRA COST ON CERTAIN MODELS.

A NEW CLASS OF FINE CARS WITHIN REACH OF 2 OUT OF 3 NEW CAR BUYERS

A distinguished year... 1883

In 1883, Wright and Vanderpoele of Toronto invented the trolley pole which made possible electric street railways throughout the world.

Early Electric Street Car, old Toronto Post Office in background.

Painted for The Seagram Collection by Walter Yarwood, O.S.A.

A distinguished whisky

Another notable achievement in 1883 was the creation, by Joseph E. Seagram, master distiller, of the distinguished Canadian rye whisky, Seagram's "83". Generations of Canadians since 1883 have enjoyed the distinctive flavour and bouquet of this fine whisky, and have made it a favourite for every gracious occasion.

Say **Seagram's** *and be* **Sure**

Seagram's
"83"
Canadian Whisky

For reprints of this painting, suitable for framing, write Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.

Books

by Arnold Edinborough

Itchy Feet, Curious Minds

This is the way of the professional traveller, or of the writer, who can look on any new country as an experience to be used to his own and reader's advantage.

IF TRAVEL BROADENS the mind, Canadians should be very broad-minded, for they and their American neighbours seem perpetually addicted to travel, either in their own vast countries or in Europe.

Yet in a way, modern inventions have dulled the edge of travelling. We can go so far so fast, and instead of writing descriptions for the folks back home, we can take our movie cameras with us and while away a winter's evening looking at the results.

This is not the way, however, of the professional traveller or of the man who, as a professional writer, looks on any new country as a new experience which he can some day use to his own and his readers' advantage.

Of the great writers who have written travelogues, Henry James in one of the most amusing. He is also one of the most prolific. Starting with *Transatlantic Sketches* in 1875, he continued with *Portraits of Places* in 1883, *English Hours* in 1905, *Italian Hours* in 1909, and several dozen travel articles published in newspapers and magazines. Mr. Morton Zabel has done a great service in bringing together the best of some of these fugitive pieces and reprinting them in *The Art of Travel* by Henry James.

Divided into five sections, the essays are grouped under *The Sentimental Tourist,* recording James' early American travels in 1870-71; *The Passionate Pilgrim,* recording scenes in England and London during the last thirty years of the century; *The Cosmopolite,* dealing with Paris and France generally between 1876 and 1884; *The Lover of Italy,* being various travels undertaken in 1873 to 1900; and finally *The Return of the Native,* containing selections from James' excellent book *The American Scene,* published in 1905.

There is only one way to show the urbanity, the wit and the charm of Henry James the traveller (a Henry James quite removed from the author of *The Golden Bowl* and *The Wings of the Dove*), and that is to quote him as he describes places that are well-known. Of Quebec he says:

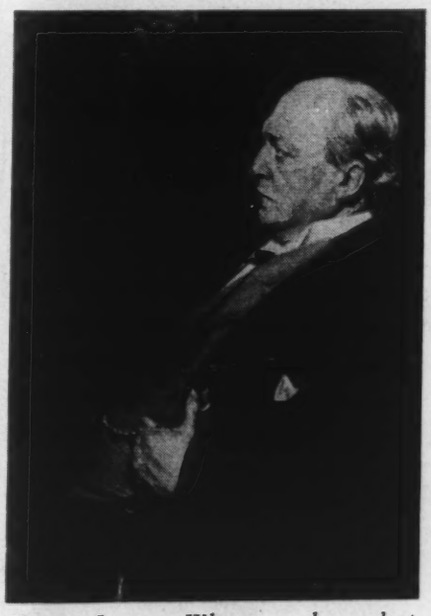
"These walls, to the American vision, are of course the sovereign fact of Quebec; you take off your hat to them as you clatter through the gate. They are neither very high nor, after all, very hoary . . . Still they are walls; till but a short time ago they quite encircled the town; they are garnished with little slits for musketry and big embrasures for cannon; they offer here and there to the strolling bourgeoisie a stretch of grassy rampart; and they make the whole place definite and personal".

Of Saratoga he says:

"There are a number of objects in Saratoga, by the way, which in their respective kinds are the finest in the world. One of these is Mr. John Morrissey's casino. I bowed by head submissively to this statement, but privately I thought of the blue Mediterranean, and the little white promontory of Monaco, and the silver-gray verdure of olives, and the view across the outer sea toward the bosky cliffs of Italy".

He speaks of an Oxford Commemoration by remarking that:

"The college-fronts were now quieter than ever, the streets were empty, and the old scholastic city was sleeping in the warm starlight. The undergraduates had retired in large numbers, encouraged in this impulse by the collegiate authorities, who deprecate their presence at Commemoration . . . There can be no better indication of the resources of Oxford in a spectacular way than this fact that the first step toward preparing an impressive ceremony is to get rid of as many as possible of the actors".



Henry James: What we have lost.

He neatly draws a comparison between Oxford and Cambridge by saying "If Oxford were not the finest thing in England, the case would be clearer for Cambridge".

In a long essay on London he analyzes the very warp and woof of that city's fabric, and does exactly the same for Paris, drawing in the people as well as the buildings and monuments for his scrutiny.

Henry James was one of the most civilized men of the nineteenth century, and *The Art of Travel* as he practised it shows what we have lost by what some people glibly call progress.

But there are still those who try to emulate the Grand Tour and last century's sedulous but sympathetic hunting after the springs of civilization. Sacheverell Sitwell is one of these as is shown in *Arabesque and Honeycomb.* Mr. Sitwell, in the course of a long career as a professional writer, has done a great deal of travelling. He has published books on Roumania, Mauretania, the Netherlands, Portugal and many other areas of Europe. In *Arabesque and Honeycomb,* he embarks on a journey which he had looked forward to for over thirty years: "From the moment I set foot in Morocco in the spring of 1927, and saw its mosques and its human beings, I was determined to go to Persia".

His purpose was not just to see Persia with the open eyes of a traveller, but rather to fit the actual artifacts and buildings of Persia to the image of its culture already firmly delineated in his mind by hours of reading in Persian literature and about Persian architecture.

As with another recent travel book, *Journey to Java* by Sir Harold Nicholson, the reader is impressed by the breadth and scope of the writer's mind and the amount of diverse reading which has gone into the satisfying of a lively and eccentric curiosity.

Such reading has refined the innate good taste in Mr. Sitwell and he is as keen to

debunk the pompous and reject the spurious as he is to praise the authentic and rhapsodize on the beautiful. He says, for example, that:

"The curiosity shops of Tehran are full of dug-up jugs and plates, real or spurious, at low prices, cheap, that is to say, when compared to what they would fetch in London, Paris, or New York. Good carpets are almost unobtainable, and so are persian miniatures. Painted pen and pencil boxes, some of them exquisitely painted in the style of miniatures, are about the best objects on sale, even if the earliest of them are not more than a hundred years old; and there is painstaking and hideous inlay in ivory and mother-of-pearl and what looks like, but cannot be, pistachio. The slower and more painstaking the uglier, till a point is reached at which such work should be prohibited, and not only because of its danger to the eyesight".

Just as he does not find the beautiful workmanship that he might have expected, he also does not find the mystery and glamour. Staying in Shiraz, for example, he had hoped to hear Muezzins "and listened for them and heard instead some curious and confused shouting down in the town . . . as though a beggar or two had got hold of a microphone and was amplifying his complaints and grievances to the night air".

But as well as giving us amusing recollections of travel incidents and lively accounts of the modern overlay of ancient cities, Mr. Sitwell does talk professionally and technically about the great mosques of Omar at Jerusalem, of Masjed-e-Shad at Meshed, of Soltan Selim et Damascus, and of the fabulous Blue Mosque at Isfahan. His book is splendidly illustrated with pictures especially taken for it, some of which are in beautiful colour.

Our third traveller is a man with a camera, and the pictures he has taken

Roloff Beny: Omit the text.

. . and for the stirrup cup,
we always serve
Johnnie Walker —
our favourite Scotch!

Born 1820—still going strong

re, in fact, the book. *The Thrones of Earth and Heaven* is a sumptuous 'art' book with different coloured paper for the different sections of text, and with almost two hundred pages of remarkable photographs.

These photographs are all of the Mediterranean area and are separated into *The Eastern Mediterranean, The Valley of the Nile, The Barbary Coast, The Western Mediterranean,* particularly Spain, and *The Aegean, the Ionian, and the Adriatic* lumped together at the end.

The pictures are striking in their use of contrast and some of the architectural detail is exceptionally clear. There is, for example, a picture of the central lantern of the Burgos Cathedral in which one can see almost every stone, and a picture of a grille in the Coptic Museum of Cairo which is like lace on the page.

Mr. Beny strives too much after originality in some of his pictures, however, with a consequent foreshortening of pillars and darkening of the sky. As a photographer, Mr. Beny has to be reckoned with.

As a writer he is quickly to be forgotten. Rarely has so sumptuous a book been introduced by such a pompous, patronizing and precious piece of writing as Roloff Beny's introduction. And other important people who might have known better, such as Jean Cocteau, Bernard Berenson and Freya Stark take their cue from him and write equally precious introductions to the separate sections. For the photographs, *The Thrones of Earth and Heaven* is excellent—the text we might have been spared.

The Art of Travel, by Henry James (Edited by Morton Dauwen Zabel)—pp. 567—*Doubleday—$6.25.*

Arabesque and Honeycomb, by Sacheverell Sitwell—pp. 224—*McGraw-Hill—$7.50.*

The Thrones of Earth and Heaven, by Roloff Beny—pp. 182—*Longmans, Green —$20.00.*

Lasting Upset

Darwin's Century—Evolution and the Men Who Discovered It, by Loren Eiseley—pp. 352—glossary, bibliography, index, and end-paper photographs—*Doubleday—$5.75.*

EXACTLY A HUNDRED years ago Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species* and the world has never been quite the same since. This book traces the evolution of the theory and does it in a way that makes an intellectual quest as exciting as a treasure-hunt.

Professor Eiseley recalls the first hints at the theory, traces the false starts, explores the blind alleys, and re-creates the mental climate, the ferment of intellectualism and revolution that marked the latter half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries. The brilliance

House of Lords

The excellence of House of Lords makes them the natural choice of men who appreciate fine cigars. House of Lords give you the true luxury of select Havana filler —the finest in the world.

CORONA DE LUXE • GOLD STRIPE • PETIT CORONAS • LILIES • QUEENS • PANETELAS

Countless *wings* are thrumming in Québec

Already the great flocks of duck and geese have started their long journey south—you can meet them in La Province de Québec, whose myriad lakes, rivers, streams, offer you unspoilt hunting—and fishing.

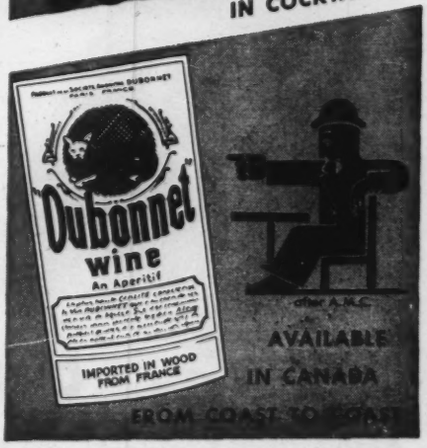
For information on locations, guides, accommodations, write: Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.Y.

LA PROVINCE DE Québec

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"

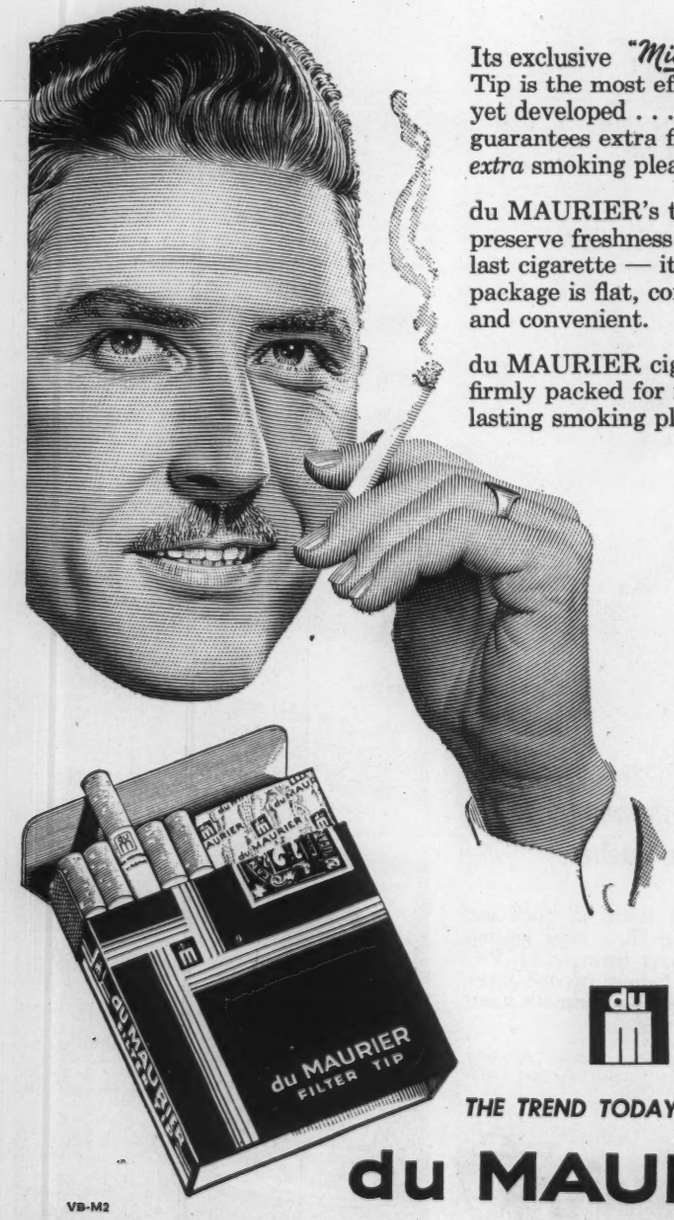
SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED

USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS



AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

THERE'S SOMETHING SPECIAL ABOUT du MAURIER
FILTER TIP



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of Darwin's deduction, his later waverings and vacillations, the criticism, the impact of the new geology and physics, the neglect of Mendel's theory—all are here. And while it may all be old stuff to the trained scientist, it has a freshness and vigor that make it decidedly good reading for the layman. Professor Eiseley is to be complimented on making a difficult subject both clear and fascinating. F.A.R.

Salty Hero

The Revolutionary, by Lawrence L. Schoonover—pp. 495—*Little, Brown—$5.00.*

POOR, SCOTTISH-BORN Jock Paul, seeking to fulfil his avid ambitions, rendered his own name so unsavoury that he changed it to a name that became legendary in the history of the American Revolution—John Paul Jones. His skilful and daring seamanship permitted him to surmount his reputation as a "slaver" and a pirate, but his obtuseness in human relations prevented him from fully realizing his ambitions.

Fact and fiction are difficult to distinguish even in the most authentic accounts of the romantic adventures of this gardener's son who was created a Rear-Admiral by Catherine the Great of Russia. They are less difficult to distinguish, perhaps, in this historical novel where the author has sought to explain away certain aspects of Jones' character which would be repulsive to the present gentle century while preserving instances of sadism which have such irresistible appeal for the same gentle period. Except for a few inanities, this is a well-written piece of historical fiction. M.A.H.

Backwash of War

Two Women, by Alberto Moravia—pp. 356—*British Book Service—$4.00.*

THIS NEW NOVEL cannot fail to add even more lustre to the reputation Moravia has already earned as the foremost contemporary Italian writer. It is the story of the last years of the war in Italy, and while it deals with only one small segment of the campaign, the treatment of the theme makes it as powerful and universal as Tolstoi's much vaster *War and Peace*. *Two Women* describes war as it affects humble people who understand nothing of the forces that cause it and yet are inexorably caught up and changed by events beyond their grasp.

The narrator is the widow Cesira, a Roman shop-keeper, honest, hard-working, prosperous, and happy in the affection of her seventeen-year-old daughter. The war forces them to go to the country and they set out for the village where Cesira was raised. They hide out in the mountains among the peasants, enduring much, but it is only when the longed-for liberation comes that tragedy strikes. The

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From the jacket.

daughter is raped by Moroccan soldiers and becomes a common prostitute. Cesira herself turns thief.

This bald outline of the plot sounds as brutal and commonplace as a dozen other war stories spewed out since 1945, but it is as different from the ordinary tale of pillage, devastation, rapacity and courage as *From Here to Eternity* is from *Pilgrim's Progress*. It is told with such compassionate understanding, such insight into human nature and such wisdom that to have read it is to have been brought through an unforgettable experience with one's sympathies enlarged. *Two Women* is a work of art by a writer of superb talents. F.A.R.

Books Received

From Ape to Angel (H. R. Hays)—*McClelland & Stewart—$8.50.*

A Dangerous Innocence (Victoria Lincoln)—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.25.*

The Politics of Inequality (G. M. Carter)—*Burns & MacEachern—$9.50.*

As Far As You'll Take Me (Lorna Wishaw) — *Dodd, Mead—$4.00.*

The Way We Live Now (Warren Miller)—*Little, Brown—$4.50.*

The Search for Good Sense (F. L. Lucas)—*British Books—$5.50.*

Black Midas (Jan Carew)—*British Books—$3.75.*

The Fawn (Peter C. N. Floroff)—*Vantage Press—$2.75.*

Gulbenkian (John Lodwick) — *British Books—$4.50.*

Greek Myths (Robert Graves) — *British Books—$6.50.*

Primitive Man as Philosopher (Paul Radin)—*McClelland & Stewart—$2.20.*

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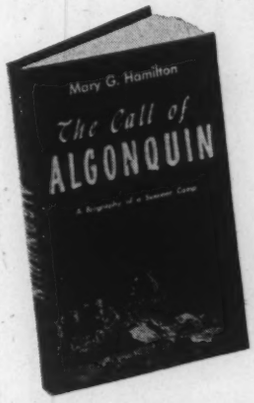

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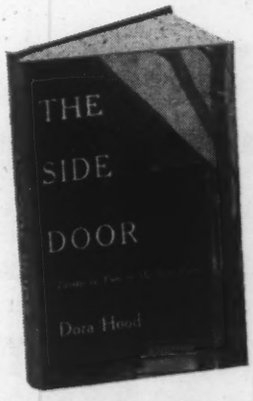

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

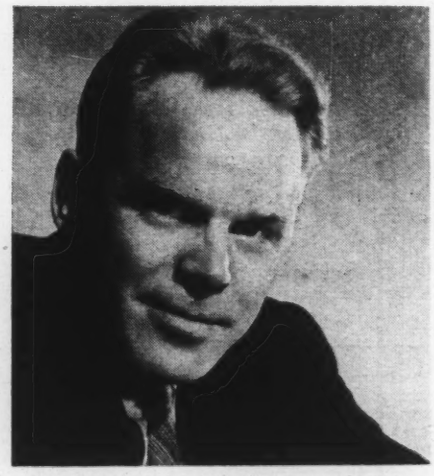
Stage Experiment

WITHIN THE PAST two or three years fifty percent of Toronto's neighbourhood theatres have closed their doors; and this record could probably be duplicated in any large Canadian or American city. Eventually these theatres will be demolished to make way for parking spaces or supermarkets. For the most part they are as little adapted for theatre use as veterans' halls or masonic temples, the builders having constructed them on the principle that the movies, like the masons, would go on forever.

Meanwhile, television has been busily developing a host of young actors and actresses. They are now equipped with training, ambition, talent, an eager desire to entertain the public — everything, in fact, except a theatre and a theatrical public eager to be entertained. Television has done little more than grubstake them to a career; but except for the unusually talented or lucky few the stage career has failed to open up.

So dramatic groups flourish, dwindle and decline. Or they continue to survive on a hand-to-mouth basis with the lean weeks relentlessly eating up the fat. Even the long established commercial theatre finds itself in difficulties, since it depends almost entirely on touring companies and touring companies no longer move about as freely as they did in pre-television days.

There is, of course, the special group that has always resisted mass entertainment on both stage and screen. They are the people who turn up expectantly for the off-beat movie, the off-Broadway show. Fundamentally they are as much interested in the cinema as in the movie, in the theatre as in the production. Though scattered widely, they tend to centre in the larger cities, and they are largely responsible for the fact that the "little" movie house has continued to flourish while the neighborhood theatres have been closing their doors.



Len Peterson: No doors to close.

This, presumably, is the group that The Playhouse of Toronto hopes to attract when it opens this fall with Sean O'Casey's comedy *Cock-a-Doodle Dandy*.

The Playhouse Theatre has been organized by Glen Frankfurter and Len Peterson former producer of the Jupiter Theatre. The Jupiter Theatre, which ran for a season in 1950, can hardly be said to have closed its doors, since it had no doors to close. It had organization, actors talent, material, enthusiasm — everything it needed except a stage and a theatre. They tried renting theatre space, but it didn't turn out very well, since incipient runs were invariably cut off, usually at the moment when they showed signs of being a success. The two came out of the experiment considerably richer in experience.

They now feel that in the Lansdowne Theatre they have found exactly what they want — a former movie-house which by some miracle escaped the major changes of the past quarter century. Structurally

Sean O'Casey: An opening ahead.

Paul Shyre: Two O'Caseys behind.

it is still an unconverted stage plant, with a forty-foot wide stage and a thirty foot proscenium arch. It has a large rehearsal hall, eight dressing rooms—an undreamed of luxury—and a roomy lobby which they plan to enlarge. The organizers have hopefully leased it for three years.

Their plans are ambitious, and highly cosmopolitan. They believe there is plenty of first-rate acting and writing talent in Canada and that this country is capable of producing the Canadian equivalent of a Tennesee Williams or an Arthur Miller, given an Elia Kazan or a Jose Quinteros to help bring the talent along. They hope to bring both Kazan and Quinteros to The Playhouse during their tenure. Meanwhile their primary business is to introduce plays which will combine Broadway style with off-Broadway substance and originality.

Their first production, the O'Casey comedy, will be produced by Paul Shyre, who has already produced two successful O'Casey plays — *I Knock at the Door* and *Purple Dust*. The director will be Phillips Burton, a Welsh director and actor who is also a prominent directorial figure in the NBC and BBC. Lester Polakov, who was responsible for the sets in *Call Me Madam, Member of the Wedding* and *Purple Dust* has been engaged as set-designer. The cast will be largely from New York.

Following to some extent the lead of Stratford, The Playhouse will attempt to lift Canadian theatre out of the provincial field and present it with style, authority and dramatic significance. It won't, to be sure have the special advantages of the Stratford experiment which, in addition to Shakespeare and Tyrone Guthrie, had the enthusiastic support of most of the travel and tourist agencies. The Playhouse will have to depend almost entirely on the special, and local, public which has a sharpened cosmopolitan interest in the theatre. Altogether it promises to be a fairly costly gamble in a field where the chances of success are, at best, rather hazily balanced.

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Records

by William Krehm

Mendelssohn: Excerpts from A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Schubert: Rosamunde. Pierre Monteux and Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. *RCA-Victor LM 2223.*

Mendelssohn: Excerpts from A Midsummer Night's Dream. **Schubert:** Excerpts from Rosamunde. George Szell conducting the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. *Epic LC 3433.*

BY AN ODD COINCIDENCE Victor and Epic have both released discs combining the essentials of Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream and Schubert's Rosamunde, two of the enduring miracles of musical literature. Under the circumstances it is hard altogether avoiding invidious comparisons.

Szell's passion for efficiency and drive occasionally get the better of him in the Mendelssohn: in the Overture, for example, his fairies seem shod in jack boots instead of the regulation gossamer. Monteux's touch is lighter and he distills a subtler magic, but his performance shows signs of under-rehearsing with an unfamliar orchestra. Even so, either disc is a lovely package.

Tchaikovsky: Concerto No. 1. Van Cliburn with Symphony of the Air under Kiril P. Kondrashin. *RCA-Victor LM 2252.*

A disc that shows what all the shouting of the Russians was about. In Cliburn all the legendary hyperboles of the Texans have been strangely realized. He has elbowed back the horizons and brought to the Tchaikovsky a spaciousness and a massive outdoor vitality that makes almost any other reading seem a miniature. There is, too, the suggestion of a honeyed Southern drawl in his handling of the lyrical passages. As for the octave-playing, it must be heard to be believed. It is disturbing that it should have taken the Russians to help the Americans discover so gifted a native son. Sound good.

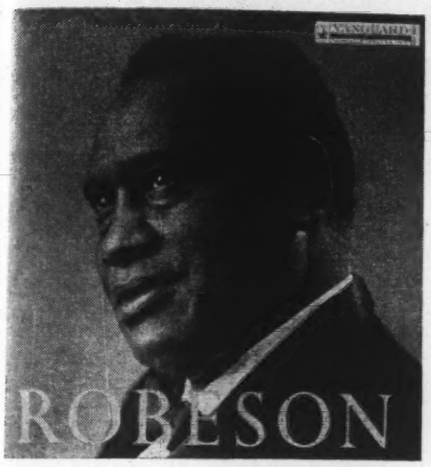
Renata Tibaldi: Recital of Songs and Arias #2. With Giorgio Favaretto (piano). *London 5394.*

In the bewildering assortment characteristic of song recitals, this disc serves up samplings of Tebaldi that range from the noble austerities of Scarlatti and Handel, through Mozart and Bellini, to slighter

floss by Mascagni and Tosti. The queen, though unfailingly regal, is not without her beauty spots—e.g. in Scarlatti's *Chi Voule Innamorarsi* her pitch is almost consistently sharp, and in the trying *legato* of Mozart's *Ridente la calma* she sounds thin and constrained. But elsewhere you will marvel at the full-throated beauty of her singing, the smoothness of her production, and the noble accents she lends to almost everything she touches. Sound good.

Robeson: Water Boy; Shenandoah; Deep River; John Brown's Body; Jerusalem; Londonderry Air; Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child; Get on Board, Little Children; The House I Live In; Loch Lomond; Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes; Joshua Fought the Battle of Jericho; All Through the Night. With Chorus and Orchestra, Harriet Wingreen, piano. *Vanguard VRS 9037.*

Now that the dust has settled, and Paul



Robeson, the artist, is emerging from behind Robeson the political crusader and persecutee, we are left aghast that anyone should have tried silencing such a voice.

For there can be little doubt that Robeson's voice, with its massive strength, its bottomless depths, and the rich vital personality expressed through it, is one of the phenomena of our day. On this disc, his first made by contemporary techniques, Robeson appears with chorus and orchestra. Occasionally—as in *Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child*—this leads to a too elaborate treatment of songs whose most endearing trait is their simplicity. But in *John Brown's Body* the chorus, drums and fife help rear a stirring drama that brings to life an entire cut of human history. Sound excellent.

Glenn Gould: Haydn: Sonata 3 in E Flat. Mozart: Sonata 10 in C K 330. Fantasia and Fugue in C K 394. *Columbia ML 5274.*

This first encounter between Gould and Mozart on discs is something of a historic occasion. For long Gould held Mozart an over-rated composer and never played him in public. But now he has not only taken to performing him, but in a way that marks him out as one of the great Mozart interpreters of our day. Not, of course that his interpretations will fit handily into established notions of how Mozart should sound.

Little of what Gould does conforms to established notions of anything in particular. Occasionally his uncompromising determination to get into the skin of every phrase and relive it his own way leads to sheer eccentricity, but on this disc this hazard is only occasionally to the fore. There will be those who will question the overcharged, too contemporary spirit of the first movement of the Haydn, and the headlong momentum of the Mozart Fugue. But on the whole his readings are truer to the esthetics of the period than most of what passes for Mozart in our day. His crisp, unpedalled tone is rather reminiscent of the way Gieseking used to do Mozart. But the airy graces and deep shadings of his slow movement, and the wonderfully pert merriment of the finale are strictly his own. Sound good.

Bissell

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

At present, he says, there are far too few scholarships available. The selection of winners is a ruthless business. Although he upholds written examinations as the best way of deciding ability, he feels the loss of one mark should not deprive a first-class man of support. There must be enough to go around.

Parents of the good, but not brilliant students should be encouraged to take government loans to put them through university. These loans are already available but parents are reluctant to use them. During his two years as president of Carleton University, Ottawa, Bissell tried to push a $50,000 loan fund but this was never fully taken up.

Parents, he complains, will buy cars, TV sets and dishwashers on credit but balk at going into debt to assure their children a higher education.

"We must remind them," he says, "that a University education brings fantastic dividends. A university-trained man can earn more than enough in increased salary to repay the cost of his education. This, of course, is not the primary aim of a university, but it is a fact and should be faced."

He is against the traditional notion that it is a good thing to work one's way through college—"University study is a full-time job."

What happens to the third-raters who are not academically competent, but want an education to the limit of their ability?

For them, Bissell, suggests the technological institutes now developing in Canada. But they must first offer greater facilities for a general liberal education outside their specialized courses.

The new president delivers opinions as clipped and precise as his small military mustache. Professors, he believes, should be unfettered and outspoken. Students should be vigorously indignant from time to time.

Leaving Carleton, he told the students he was a little worried that he had received no complaints about undergrad activities in the town. Maturity in students was all right but he feared premature senility.

Bissell welcomes the prospect of a second university in Toronto—York University College, a project launched by a group of city businessmen which may open with adult night classes next fall. Carleton began in the same way 15 years ago.

But Bissell qualifies his support with the advice that the new university start with basic courses—English, mathematics, history, physics and chemistry.

He sees no place in any university for frivolous non-academic subjects. The U. of T. he feels, may already have gone too far in providing non-degree extension courses in subjects like gardening and how to invest money.

These are not in keeping with the university spirit.

"Any university that welcomes and caters to everybody will soon become a laughing stock," he says.

Dr. Bissell is unworried by the arrival of the Sputnik era with its increased stress on science and mathematics. Any revival of interest in higher education will, he says, benefit the humanities and social sciences too.

Should there be a danger of production-line education pure science would be hurt too. All the disciplines would have to join forces to fight the trend.

He was born in Meaford, Ont. on Georgian Bay, but considers himself a Torontonian by adoption. His strict, religious parents had few literary inclinations and he acquired his first love of books from his older brother, Keith.

The two boys put out their own hand-written "newspaper" when Claude was nine. From the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress he moved to Shaw and Bertrand Russell.

When that first scholarship took him to U. of T. to study English and history he was a shy youth with no time or money for partying or dancing. But he became editor of a literary magazine, joined various societies and played lacrosse.

He picked up four more scholarships then two fellowships took him first to graduate school for an M.A. in English, then to Cornell for a doctorate of philosophy.

He taught at Cornell for a year, then returned to Toronto as a lecturer.

During the war he fought in Europe with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In his first few days in England he met a Scots girl, Christine Gray, from Bothwell. They were married in 1945 and have a daughter, Deirdre.

In 1946, the University of Toronto called him back to be dean of residence at University College. He became vice-president the following year.

He wrote regular articles on literary subjects, produced an annual survey of Canadian fiction for the university quarterly. In 1954 he was chosen by the Humanities Research Council of Canada as representative on a Commonwealth exchange plan. He lectured at Australian universities for four months.

An early enthusiast for the Stratford Shakespearian Festival, he is a member of the festival board of governors.

Young and growing Carleton university offered him its presidency in 1956.

Now he has returned home, having progressed from scholarship student to president in 26 years. He has many years ahead of him. If the day of the egghead should dawn, Dr. Claude Bissell will be a power in the land.

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Pickle Crow

Notwithstanding continued deterioration of the purchasing power of the dollar, the gold which backs it has had no increase in price for more than 25 years. This situation cannot go on forever. I am thinking of buying gold shares in anticipation of the price of the metal being marked up by U.S. governmental action, as in the early 30's. A gold stock which appears attractive is Pickle Crow and I would like your comments on it as an investment, along with anything you can offer on the gold situation.—B.A., Maple Creek, Sask.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines stock is not without attractions but it might be better considered on its own merits rather than in relation to the gold situation as a whole. For many years, evidence has supported the view that the price of gold would not be moved up, notwithstanding the bleating of a certain section of the gold-mining industry. These columns have pointed out that a boost in the price of yellow metal would be inflationary whereas the world economy is already suffering from inflation. The betting is that the U.S. will continue to inter gold at Fort Knox, Tenn. and that it won't disturb the gold price until economic conditions so dictate.

Pickle Crow itself is an interesting property. It has four years' ore reserves of a grade which in 1957 resulted in net profits of 7.9 cents a share. It has working capital of approximately 25 cents a share. Since the stock is selling around $1, it is apparent that the valuation placed on the mine's chances of making additional ore is not exaggerated.

Cassiar

Is Cassiar Asbestos making any progress? Is the stock a buy? — D. T., Windsor.

Cassiar shares might warrant consideration as a speculative investment in the event of a recession from current levels.

At this time it looks as though 1958 will be for Cassiar even better than 1957. Not only have costs been reduced but sales are up. The company's period of exemption as a new mine is up on Sept. 30 but it is expected that net earnings for the full year will exceed 1957's net of $2.8 million or 74 cents a share.

In sales, 1958 is shaping up for a figure of probably more than $9 million against 1957's total of $8.3 million. Cassiar has yet to feel the effects of the cutbacks in the asbestos industry since increases in some orders have more than offset decreases in others. One-quarter of its output of cement-grade fibres is now finding a market in Australia.

At the mine, the picture continues to add stature. Mill rate for the year will average out to 1,045 tons a day and ore reserves are showing an increase. The increase is, as is frequently the case in mining, the result of extending the known limits of ore bodies already under development.

Notwithstanding the curtailed nature of asbestos-fibre markets, Cassiar is proceeding with exploration of other prospects. Thus, any success would reflect into a quick move into expanded production for the company in the event of a reversal of the trend of asbestos markets. This mineral is coming into increasing prominence in the building and other trades.

The company's financial position will show an improvement this year.

Beginner's List

I am a beginner in investments and am interested in growth stocks for retirement. My plan is to invest about $2,000 now and $500 each three months. The brokerage house I was in touch with gave me a list of 15 stocks, expressing a preference for four of them: Steel of Canada, Royal Bank , Moore Corp. and International Nickel. The other 11 include Imperial Oil, Noranda, Bell Telephone, Salada-Shirriff-Horsey, Loblaw's etc., all nationally known companies. The plan is for me to begin with the first four and add some of the others later as I might desire, the list being merely a desirable group from which to select. I would appreciate your comments on these stocks.—B.R.,Toronto.

The stocks you have named are all substantial growth issues. Some appear to have better possibilities than others although this may be a matter of opinion. Without a difference of opinion there would not be any stock market. You could walk into 20 brokers' offices and come out with 20 different lists, no two

exactly the same, yet all containing interesting growth situations.

The point is for you to stay invested at all times in growth issues: companies tied to the economy. Size is important, too. Modern business is largely management so it is well to stay in issues representing enterprises large enough to be able to afford the best people. You can't imagine any but competent people in charge of C.P.R., Aluminium, etc.

It is also important for the stocks you own to be properly distributed but that can be taken for granted in the type of company we are discussing. It is mentioned to warn you against cat-and-dog speculative promotions which have no right to be listed.

You are on the right track. More people wind up selling lead pencils in their old age because of a lack of an invetsment plan than because of a lack of economic opportunity.

Easy Money

A builder had an advertisement in a Toronto daily paper guaranteeing the buyer of one of his bungalows a $500 profit on his investment in one year. Looks like an easy way to pick up $500. Any comment? —N.J., Toronto.

Any promise of future performance is no better than the ability to implement it. If the builder can present a strong financial statement, credence can be given to his promise. But if he can present a strong financial statement, he probably would make no such promise.

We should think the daily newspapers would censor their advertising more closely since the aim of every publication is, or should be, to ascertain that the claims of advertisers on projects of a financial nature are reasonable. Perhaps, the daily just slipped up and will blue pencil the guarantee part of the copy the next time it is presented for insertion.

Quemont

Quemont looks attractive on the basis of a possible recovery in the price of copper but since I am quite new to the stock market, would like your confirmation of my judgment. I have not enough confidence to go ahead on my own yet hate to miss a chance to make a profit.—P.S., Montreal.

Quemont appears to be reasonable value at current levels and the speculation is partly on the chance that the price of copper, cut in half the last couple of years, will at least partially recover. Another part of the speculation is on the possibilities inherent in the Quemont property, which is mixed metals, largely copper and gold. The economics of metals comes into the picture too since an advance in the price of copper could promote it into

The Middle of the Road

Over a period of years, the successful investor is generally the one who has followed a middle course. He has kept his holdings of high grade bonds, preferred and common shares and growth stocks in suitable proportion, so that his investments provide safety, good income, growth possibilities . . . and peace of mind.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 287

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1958, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1958.

By Order of the Board

J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, August 28, 1958

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the category of ore material which is now submarginal.

Quemont is a subsidiary of Mining Corp., which assures good management. From a technical market standpoint, however, it has to be recognized that Mining Corp's position means there is less floating supply of Quemont than if the stock were more widely distributed. Thus the stock can be scarcer from time to time and if you go to market at such a time you may pay too much. Over the longer term, we won't think you'll get hurt but in the meantime it could be disappointing to be carrying something at a loss.

Pacific Nickel

What happened to the Pacific Nickel Mines operation?—B.L., Haliax.

Pacific Nickel Mines received for properties a 49% interest in Western Nickel Mines, which recently suspended production because of modification and partial cancellation of its European nickel contracts.

Western Nickel started production of nickel and copper in January 1958 from a 1,000-ton mill.

Resumption of operation will depend on finding other markets for the company's nickel concentrates.

Controlling interest in Western Nickel is held by Newmont Mining Corp. Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Ltd. managed Western property for 10 per cent of operating profits.

H. G. Young Mines

What would you think of buying into H. G. Young Mines on the chance that it will become a producer?—C.V., Montreal.

Long suspected of having outstanding locational possibilities, H. G. Young Mines is now about to receive a decisive underground test as a result of a capital injection of $500,000, representing the issuance of 1,000,000 shares at 50 cents a share.

The property adjoins the producing Campbell Red Lake property to the north. The shaft from which Young will conduct exploration will be sunk on the Campbell property, with the latter receiving the privilege of exploring a contiguous section of its own property from the Young shaft.

The Young shaft will be sunk to a depth of 750 feet, perhaps 1,000. Immediate target of exploration will be the A zone which received drilling to a depth of 300 feet to 500 feet. Accelerating the Young test is the favorable experience of other Red Lake properties at depth.

The financing group is saying by implication that it regards the chance of the Young property as worth 50 cents a share considering the other options it received on an unissued one million shares at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 a share. The press erroneously referred to this as well

as the 500,000 shares underwritten as "treasury stock" whereas it is no such thing. It is unissued stock; "treasury stock" is stock already issued and donated back to the treasury of the company.

Steep Rock

What happened to the dividends that were being discussed as on the cards for Steep Rock this year? How long does one have to wait for dividends from a Canadian project? Steep Rock has been mining ore for many years, yet paid no dividends. —D.F., Peoria, Ill.

Steep Rock was working into a position which would have enabled the inauguration of dividends when the North American economy and with it the steel industry, which consumes iron ore, ran into heavy weather. Steep Rock is a project of great magnitude. It required engineering achievements for which there was little precedent and the employment of large-scale capital, which has had to be repaid.

The company is sitting astride one of this continent's important iron deposits well located in relation to markets. The iron ore goes by rail from Atikokan to Port Arthur whence it is trans-shipped to the steel centres around the Great Lakes. Steep Rock's market lies west of the Welland Canal. In consequence, the company's shipments will not be subject to tolls, which are being discussed for the waterway between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

With the demand for iron ore reviving, the Steep Rock picture is improving. The patience of shareholders should yet be rewarded.

Uranium Outlook

Your comments on uranium generally have been bearish. Can't you say anything favorable about it? Everyone else is bullish on it.—S.S., Hamilton.

These columns have simply pointed out the dubious nature of the uranium market once the government contracts have been completed in a few years. This type of reporting has naturally been repugnant to wishful stockholders.

For whatever comfort it presents to uranium holders, it might be noted that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission is turning its thoughts to power from uranium rather than imported coal as it nears the end of its undeveloped water-power resources. This view has in mind that Ontario has the world's largest known uranium deposits.

Hydro is assisting Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. in design of a 200,000 kw. nuclear power station. It is hoped to bring this plant into operation by 1965 or 1966 on a cost basis competitive with conventional fuel-fired systems.

Initial steps have been authorized in

* *yours for the asking*

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the development of two 1,800,000 kw. conventional thermal stations for the Toronto-Hamilton area and one with a potential ultimate capacity of 1,000,000 kw. to be built at the Lakehead.

"For those who believe that nuclear power on a competitive basis will become available earlier than we dare to hope," said James S. Duncan, head of Ontario Hydro "and who, in consequence, are concerned over our policy of making large investments over the next few years in conventional thermal stations, I would like to say that the construction programs of these thermal plants, which would not be completed before 1968, are eminently flexible, and furthermore, in any system as large and diversified as ours, there is a permanent place for a given proportion of conventional thermal plants."

Canadian Javelin

Why did the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission bar U.S. brokers from handling shares of Canadian Javelin? The report of the barring said the stock has been active on the over-the-counter market and that the SEC claimed that U.S. investors had paid out more than $50,000,000 for Canadian Javelin shares. Is Canadian Javelin a good investment?—F.R., Peterborough.

The S.E.C. barred Canadian Javelin for failure to provide necessary information.

Javelin is a speculative promotion whose ultimate fate will be decided by the tempo of iron ore-consuming industries and by the extent to which operation of the enterprise lives up to expectations.

Moore Corp.

I notice Moore Corporation earnings were lower in the first six months. Is this anything to concern a shareholder?—C.B., Cornwall.

Moore's lower profit margin in the first half of 1958 resulted largely from more intense competition and increased costs. Indications are that results for the year will be good.

Half-year profits were down about 13%, whereas sales were down less than 1%. If the company can continue to obtain volume—and it should—its earnings ratio can be expected to recover.

Canada Packers

Please comment on Canada Packers as an investment.—O.A., Victoria.

Reflecting the desire of most people to eat regularly, Canada Packers' business matches the growth of the country.

Net profit increased during the year ended March 31, 1958, by 10.3 per cent.

The profit was equal to 1.03 per cent on dollar sales, about the same as in recent years.

For each dollar of sales of livestock products the company paid 78.01 cents to producers and retained 0.54 cents as net profit. This is about 1/7 of a cent per pound on live animals, or 1/5 of a cent per pound on the weight sold to the consumer.

For the first time in its annual report, the company this year gives a partial list of the other products it handles and which contribute substantially to its earnings. These range from leather and pharmaceuticals to dairy products, shortenings, and foam rubber.

Nickel at Moak

How is International Nickel making out at Moak Lake?—L. S., Hamilton.

Completion of the Thompson mine of International Nickel at Moak Lake, Man., is slated for 1960 with the first smelter production planned for July of that year.

Work is progressing according to schedule and the sinking of a 1,057-ft. development shaft has been completed. The production shaft is expected to be sunk to its full depth of 2,100 ft. by the fall of this year.

Erection of plants for the milling and smelting operations is also well underway.

The plant will have an annual capacity of 75,000,000 lbs. of nickel. A 30-mile railroad spur connecting the mine to the CNR Hudson Bay line has already been completed.

In Brief

Is there any activity at Tofino Mines?—L.S., Halifax.

Tofino's Vancouver Island property is undergoing an examination by Moneta and Buffalo Ankerite.

How is Sheep Creek doing?—K.A., London.

Low metal prices have sheared the profit away but the company is breaking even on its operation of the Mineral King property.

Anything new at Beaucage Mines?—B.A., Toronto.

Recently decided to reorganize on the basis of one new for five old shares.

What happened to Nickel Mining & Smelting?—G.J., Windsor.

Went into cold storage pending better days for nickel producers.

Is Atlin-Ruffner working its iron ground in Northwestern Quebec?—C.J., Port Arthur.

Atlin-Ruffner optioned the claims in Montfolier Twp. to an American iron company which has agreed to spend $25,000 on an investigation of the property.

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Here is an unique Far East adventure, conducted from take-off by a senior official of Canadian Pacific Airlines. First-class hotel accommodation throughout, plus world-famous Canadian Pacific hospitality. Tours leave the last Sunday of every month. All inclusive, 22 days; $2,000 Tourist from Vancouver.

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Canadian Pacific AIRLINES

WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Insurance

by William Sclater

No Lower Premium

When my accident and sickness policy comes up for renewal next February I am informed by my insurance company the policy must be revised to eliminate benefits in respect of hospital expense at the public ward level because the Government plan will occupy this field exclusively. An endorsement states benefits payable are excess to the Government plan but there is no reduction in premium for this policy. Don't you think there should be since the Government plan now pays for so much and I have to pay for the Government plan?—M.H., Toronto.

Not necessarily. The portion of your accident and sickness premium devoted for hospital coverage may be so small as to allow for only five dollars or less per diem. The difference between the public ward level and semi-private, which your policy will probably cover, is about $3.50 per diem. If you add special nursing services or other benefits in your policy you will apreciate the premium will be required to cover these. Experience is still to be gained in this field but I do not think you will be out of pocket on the policy.

Plan Supplement

What private insurance coverage should I buy to supplement the government hospital plan? What would give me good, rounded protection for medical and other expense in the event I was incapacitated by sickness or accident, and what would it cost for good economical coverage? Can it be done?—K. A., Belleville, Ont.

That's a big subject and an important one. To begin with figure your dependents. Are you married or single? Would your income be cut off if you were sick or disabled by accident for several weeks? In that event you may require income protection insurance. The big life companies and accident and sickness and casualty insurors will sell you any application of that coverage you need. If you took it out on the basis of an eight-week coverage the cost of $40 per week could amount to a premium of about $45 a year, if you're between 18 and 60. This would also include death and disablement benefits.

Any of the big life companies or the accident and sickness insurors will sell you group comprehensive health insurance to supplement the government hospital plan. Here is an individual plan offered by one of the biggest accident and sickness companies. For surgical coverage they offer a $250 maximum for one operation, $375 for two or more operations. Premium, age 18 to 39 for a male, is $17 a year for this. Optional riders may be added to this basic coverage. One of these provides for doctor visits at home or in hospital or at the doctor's office on a fee scale of $3 to $5 and includes $10 for one specialist consultant fee. Premium for this coverage, for a male age 18 to 39 is $8 a year. This is good, reasonable cost coverage that supplements the government hospital plan very well indeed.

There are also riders under the same plan by means of which special nursing can be provided for and also diagnosis and X-ray out of hospital, also maternity. You can obtain lifetime disability and protection against accident and sickness that will provide a monthly income in that contingency but check with any of the many companies providing this for rates. You are certainly well advised to supplement your medical and surgical coverage as an addition to the basic government hospital plan to begin with.

Major Medical coverage enters strongly into this supplementary field also. For example a leading insurance company offers a policy up to a maximum of $5,000 under which the insured pays the first $50 for surgical operations and procedures and the insurance company pays 80% of the additional. Doctors; nursing care; drugs; artificial limbs etc. are covered under the same 20% by insured, 80% by the insuror. Hospital costs for semi-private; ambulance and other equipment and services are met by the Insuror for the first $500 and thereafter the insured pays 20% and the Insuror 80%.

Auto Premiums

Last year I was insured for 10-5-1 at a cost of $64 and the following year for 20-10-5 at a cost of $72. Now I have received a letter from the insurance company which says: "We have tentatively determined that the premium to renew your policy for the coming year is $103." Would you please advise me who to con-

dashing

...and "Shaped-to-wear"

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It's easy to choose the style that suits you best from Stetson "Shaped-to-wear" hats. The correct creases and dents are moulded in at the factory... if crushed, the hat regains its shape perfectly. They're 'aquanized' against showers, too, and incorporate traditional Stetson quality and value. Try one on.

Stetson Centre-dent

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tact for a better policy and just who estimates the people's policies?—W.J., Guelph.

I know what you mean and this constant increase hurts where we feel it most these days of rising costs and charges. I know many auto underwriters are losing money. Some have quit even trying to write auto insurance. Suggest you see a good general insurance agent and see what he offers. If your record is accident-free you should be able to do better by shopping around, unless you are in that youthful age bracket that is so heavily penalized for the actions of a minority of irresponsible immature youths who have not yet learned to respect a driving permit as a privilege that calls for respect for the rights of other people.

Premium Adjustment

How will the big group accident and sickness policies such as we have in effect with my company across Canada be affected by the new government hospital plan?—J.A., Port Arthur.

The premiums will be adjusted to meet the situation. You will obviously not be required to pay for duplicate coverage and I believe leading insurers are now studying this situation and arranging adjustments in group coverage accordingly. Since there is no actual experience under the government hospital plan as yet the underwriters are still lacking the practical experience to finalize their figuring.

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Interest

Government bonds are purchased by the employees in our company on the payroll deduction system. Are the carrying charges on these bonds allowed as a deduction from taxable bond interest when computing income tax? Also, is interest received on Credit Union deposits exempt from taxation? — R. B., Peterborough.

As the income from the bonds is not exempt from taxation, the carrying charges may be deducted in computing the income therefrom. Interest received on Credit Union deposits must be included in income, however rebates of interest charged to members for loans from the Credit Union are exempt from tax.

Succession Duties

I have a two part question dealing with inheritance tax, or as I believe, referred to in Canada as Succession Duties.

1. Is an American citizen living in the United States subject to Succession Duties in Canada if he owns a summer home in Canada?

2. Is an American citizen subject to Canadian Succession Duties if he lives in Canada throughout the year?—J.C.O., Detroit.

A new Estate Tax Act has just been passed in Canada, replacing the old Succession Duties Act. The tax is levied on the estates of deceased persons and the amount of tax depends, among other things, on the domicile of the deceased, prior to his death.

The question of domicile is dealt with at length in an explanatory brochure issued by the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue. Some of the rules relating to domicile are as follows:

A pe on can have only one domicile at a time. If he has more than one residence, his domicile is the place where he usually resides with his wife and family, or the place to which he intends to return with his wife and family. In answer to the first part of your question, the domicile would be the United States, so that Canadian Estate Tax would be applicable only in respect of property situated in Canada.

If the American citizen were born in Canada, and returned to Canada where he continued to live all year, then he would be domiciled in Canada and all his property wherever situated would be subject to Canadian Tax. If he was not born in Canada, then his domicile would not be in Canada, unless it were his intention to reside in Canada for an indefinite time.

Where the deceased was not domiciled in Canada, the tax levied on property situated in Canada would be 15% of the value of such property. In determining the value for tax, a deduction may be made for mortgages or other indebtedness which are secured by the property in Canada. If the value does not exceed $5,000.00, no tax is applicable.

Son's Interest

I have a business worth $80,000 *and I want to give my son a half-interest in it. Is it possible to do this without paying gift tax?—J.R., Sarnia.*

There are several courses of action open to you, and the best way would depend on the individual circumstances. If $80,000 is the fair value of your business, then one alternative would be to sell a half interest in your business to your son for $40,000, which he would owe to you. You could then give him a gift each year, with which he could pay off part of the loan. In the event of your death, the balance owing to you by your son, and the amount of gifts made by you within three years of your death (five years for purposes of Provincial Succession Duties) will be included in your estate for Succession Duties purposes.

The extent to which you would escape both gift tax and succession duties would therefore depend on how long you lived during the period in which the gifts were made, and the immediately following years.

Foreign Tax Credits

I own shares in some American corporations, and when dividends are remitted to me, United States withholding taxes are deducted at the source and the net amount remitted to me. Am I now required to pay Canadian income taxes in addition to the U.S. taxes withheld? — R.F.A., Sudbury.

As a resident of Canada you must compute your income tax based on your income from all sources both inside and outside of Canada. Income from other countries must be included in full before any deduction for foreign taxes paid. After computing your Canadian tax in the normal manner, a deduction may be made from the tax in the proportion that your income earned in the foreign country is to your total income. The deduction to which you are entitled is the lesser of the amount thus computed or the actual taxes paid to the foreign government.

Save Money

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

reducing the cash payment, might promote a sale. Many home buyers have trouble finding enough cash for the down payment.

The private seller shouldn't have too much trouble attracting enquiries through classified advertising in the real-estate section of the daily press.

A listing agreement commonly does not specify an advertising appropriation but the agent can be relied on to do some advertising. Listing is frequently for a period of 45 days, giving the agent the exclusive right to sell the property at a given price, at stated terms, with specified occupancy. The seller, of course, frequently modifies his demands to meet an offer. After the listing expires, he can sell the property privately. The real estate-selling industry thinks 45 days is a reasonable period to recover advertising and other expenses of promoting a sale through its commission.

The agent's commission is usually 3½% of the transfer price, although a 5% bite is taken under what is known as a photo co-operative listing. Under this type of listing whereby particulars of a listing are circulated throughout the real-estate trade, the selling and listing broker split the 5% commission. They could be one and the same person.

The implications of photo co-op listings have not been lost on astute real-estate buyers. There is an implication that these houses need the incentive of the extra 1½% commission to move them.

In advertising a property, keep the copy crisp. Confine it to facts—location, price, number of rooms, width of lot, driveway and so on. Don't waste your money describing patios and sunken gardens. These are merely gingerbread and the property will sell with or without them, if realistically priced. The object of the ad is to induce the buyer to inspect the property. Don't confuse him with adjectives. It's just as difficult for him to find a suitable house as it is for you to find a buyer.

In showing prospects through your house, remember the public may be capricious and unreasonable. People will be considerably less frank with you than with an agent. They won't fault the property to your face and you may never know when the lack of only a minor repair or alteration is holding up a sale.

One of the most helpful tasks the real-estate agent performs is to prepare offers. Without an agent, you may have to undertake this task yourself, at least co-operate with the solicitor of a prospective purchaser in providing information, making deeds available, etc. An offer is usually accompanied by a certified cheque for a fraction of the purchase price.

Once the private seller reaches the closing stage the coast is clear except for such details as the unexpired portion of prepaid taxes, insurance, water rates and so on. Be sure to have receipts available to support your claims for money owing to you.

Many houses are sold for possession two or three months after closing the deal, thus giving the seller time to find another house. It is, however, not unusual for a buyer to require immediate possession and to pay a premium price for it. The matter of possession or occupancy then should not be overlooked in studying the history of market prices and in pricing your own property.

Before you decide to sell privately consider the possibility of a real-estate agent being able to obtain a higher price than you can. This extra amount might more than pay his commission. For one thing, the agent is in touch with more prospects; for another, he's probably not unfamiliar with the art of persuasion.

If you decide that selling a house is well worth the commission and decide to list, don't shop blindfolded for an agent.

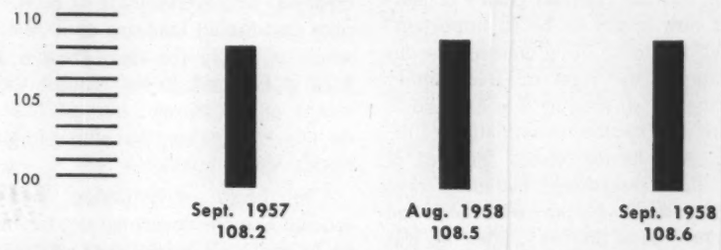
Although the real estate-selling industry renders a valuable service, it has not done too much to organize along professional lines. About the only requirements for a salesman's licence (and a broker can be just a salesman with a year or two in the game) are a $5 fee, a record free of penal servitude, and a smattering of real-estate law and procedure.

Because of the difficulty of policing the real estate-selling industry it embraces many shades of honesty and competency. In no other industry could you find such an assortment as leading trust companies and former tent-show spielers. A crooked real-estate agent can sometimes make a speciously low appraisal of a property, send in a nominee to buy it for him below its real value, resell it and pocket the difference. No reputable office would tolerate this type of swindle. Yet it happens.

So watch out for the gypsies. Deal only with outfits which have earned a reputation for probity over a period of years, or which, if young companies, are of self-evident integrity. All you have to do to eliminate some real-estate people is to look at them and their offices.

And before you sign a listing paper, check with two or three brokers and the Better Business Bureau.

Saturday Night Business Index for September



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonably Adjusted) ▶	1935-39 =100	280.8	279.3	284.0
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,268	1,373	1,273
Total Labour Income (Seasonably Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,310	1,316	1,285
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949=100	125.2	124.7	122.6
Whole Price Index of Industrial Materials ▶	1935-39 =100	229.3	229.4	238.6
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held and Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,685	4,708	4,816
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,807	1,820	1,786
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers ▶	$ millions	20,807	17,839	18,859
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	433.5	449.5	479.5
Exports, domestic ▶	$ millions	421.7	428.5	449.2
Contract Awards (Maclean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	321.2	317.6	337.9

Latest month data are generally preliminary figures

by Maurice Hecht

WE ARE WITNESSING today the start of a slow-motion boom. Several weak aspects of the economy are not able to hold us back but they are preventing an old style boom. Strikes in the country are important enough at this stage of recovery to have a braking effect on the economy as well, but not a lasting effect.

Our index of industrial production is almost back to the level of a year ago. It is likely to oscillate there for a few months rather than climb steadily. After a while there will be a renewed climb. But even that will be a measured one, not a burst.

Employment has gone up, immigration has dropped drastically and we are starting to regain the plateau we reached a year back. Being a bigger country this year our employment should really be higher than it is today. But, as we say, this is the early period of slow-motion prosperity.

Manufacturing inventories keep descending and the indication is that inventories for all goods, at both wholesale and retail levels, are lower than a year ago. All of this should signal a growth in new manufacturing orders. Unfortunately this has not happened as yet. But new orders have actually kept up fairly well over the past year. However, unfilled orders are now back to the low posted last December. There had been a marked recovery right at the start of the year, but it has all been lost now.

As suspected the cost-of-living can't stay down. It has climbed back to the record high of last April. Prime factor in the latest increase was a food cost jump. Shelter cost increases were next in line.

Darwin

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back to the beginnings, for there is much more involved than just a theory, no matter how monumental that theory may be. What was the essential genius of Darwin that now seems to be so important? First and foremost he promoted, by his own example, the right of free inquiry and discussion, so long as it goes hand in hand with a scrupulous examination of the evidence. And he established the idea of process, that everything, including man himself, has slowly become what he is and was not just made that way. Since he was working with living creatures and not inanimate objects, however, his questions and conclusions have disturbed the very heart of established authority.

Darwin himself, although one of his grandfathers, Erasmus Darwin, was a poet and a physician and the other was Josiah Wedgewood of pottery fame, grew up within a conservative and orthodoxical religious family. He was born in 1809 on the same day as Abraham Lincoln. As a young man he studied medicine briefly and unsuccessfully and had more or less resigned himself to take Holy Orders as a country clergyman when the opportunity came to go as naturalist on H.M.S. Beagle, a ship being sent out to survey the coastal waters of South America and to continue across the Pacific. The voyage lasted five years, much of which time he was seasick; but during the various visits ashore on the mainland and the many islands Darwin had ample opportunity to look around and observe both the nature of the land and its inhabitants. He also had plenty of otherwise empty time in which to think about what he had seen, and he also kept a journal of what he saw and of his ideas.

In South America for instance he saw many large fossils of peculiar animals and recognized that they were of the same general kind as those still living on that continent, such as armadilloes and sloths, but were at the same time different in certain ways. He also studied the land itself and recognized a whole series of old marine beaches raised hundreds of feet above sea level in Patagonia. He saw clearly, as only a youth can see, that the earth and its life had undergone profound change during the not-too-distant past. And among the Falkland Islands, wandering along the shores, he observed that sea creatures and others produce eggs and young in far greater numbers than ever survived to maturity. Over-production was the rule, with the majority failing to live. And finally, while visiting the now famous Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, he discovered that birds and giant tortoises on each small island of the group were distinctly different in definite ways from those on other islands even within sight of them. So he saw that living things, no matter how closely related, have a tendency to vary among themselves. When all this is put together you have an outline of the general theory of evolution by means of natural selection. None of this of course hit the young man in the eye immediately. He had started out with a belief in special creation, that everything had been created once and for all long ago as it now is and where it is. By the time Darwin arrived back in England, in the year of Victoria's ascent of the throne, he had had plenty of time to realize that the old concept simply would not do.

The theory of evolution was not a scheme Darwin concocted or dreamed up, so to speak. It was a way of looking at the world that nature herself forced upon him and, being relatively free of prejudice, he was able to accept. He saw the South American continent and the coral islands of the Pacific as lands with a long changing history behind them and recognized that you could not understand the present except in terms of the past. And more importantly he saw that this historical approach, regarding everything as the result of an ever-changing process, applied equally to all living things. Yet this was only the beginning, and the next 20 years of Darwin's life were occupied with a laborious collecting of information in support of his evolutionary theory.

Meanwhile, 10 years or so later, another young man went collecting and observing in South America and among the islands of the Far East, namely Alfred Russell Wallace, and after spending a number of years at this work found himself thinking along much the same lines as Darwin, although not aware of the fact. He wrote up his ideas briefly and sent them to Darwin himself, of all people, for criticism. The outcome was a joint presentation of the two papers in 1858 already mentioned, although the striking point is that two unrelated and independent minds, faced with the evidence of nature for a comparatively long time, saw nature as she was, without trying to impose old-fashioned beliefs upon the natural truth.

This is really why we are now celebrating the centenary, partly of course because the general theory of evolution is a monumental contribution to human thought, but mainly because this clear, fearless study of the earth and its life was like the throwing wide open of the windows of a stuffy room. For the immediate effect upon science was one of magnificent release. Curiosity was already straining to understand the vast unexplored world of the unknown. Darwin cut the leash and the human mind leaped ahead.

That was 100 years ago. What has happened since? In the realm of science, at least, the evolutionary viewpoint is everywhere. Not only have living things evolved from others that were different and simpler in the more distant past but the same evolutionary or historical outlook has embraced both the study of matter and the study of the universe. Even the elements are now considered as having evolved during the course of time, from primeval hydrogen through helium and all the way to the large, unstable, radioactive elements of the uranium group. We see the stars as furnaces where this process goes on and has gone on for billions of years, and we conceive stars and their solar systems as condensing out of clouds of hydrogen and elemental dust—as processes requiring an enormously long time but for all that as processes that began in a relatively simple way and that have become more and more complex as time has gone on. The galaxies of stars and the expanding universe itself are now understood only in terms of past history and change, Darwin's outlook applied to the cosmos as a whole. There is almost no place where his influence is not felt, not so much his actual conclusions but his free and detached study of the world at large, combined with the concept that everything we see or know is actually a process or the result of a process, and is never static or fixed no matter what the appearance may be.

The atomic age, our expectation of finding other planets inhabited by intelligent beings, should we ever manage to travel that far, and many other contemporary projects, are reflections of the initial release effected by Darwin's work. It was inevitable too that man himself should be caught up in the treatment and that the human race, as Darwin himself demonstrated in his later book "The Descent of Man", has had a history in common with other living creatures, with a pedigree running back as part of the stream of life to the very beginning of the earth as a planet. In other words Darwin restored man to his place in nature without in any way detracting from his real dignity and value, placing him on the earth as a natural product of the earth that has had a changing history for time out of mind. We have not been planted here belatedly, but the earth is our home and our cradle and we belong to it with the rest of life. This feeling or attitude is now widely taken for granted but it is fairly new to civilized man and it is to Darwin we are indebted for it.

In other ways Darwin's ideas have been distorted and badly used. The concept of the survival of the fittest was twisted and overemphasized in Germany and was adopted there as a sanction for her two attempts to dominate the world. While Karl Marx saw in the idea of natural selection a scientific basis for his system, and communism to this day relies heavily upon its own interpretation of Darwinism for support of its theory and activity, the spirit of Darwin is missing. It is this spirit that the centenary celebrations now commemorate.

U.S. Taxing

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government departments is both the final answer to charges of complicity and a clear exposition of the relevant points in the Premium Iron Ores case.

Briefly, what the correspondence shows is the part played by strong external pressure on government departments; an evidently completely false news story printed concerning the case, and an apparent attempt to discredit a serior Canadian official. What is equally astounding is that the documents in the case, when made public property, should have been so completely ignored by the press.

What follows are relevant extracts from this correspondence.

Feb. 20, 1950

To V. W. Scully, Deputy Minister (Taxation), Department of National Revenue. From Fred S. Martin, Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue, U.S. Treasury Dept.

The letter states that John E. Conway, an Internal Revenue agent in Cleveland is investigating the income tax return of Cyrus S. Eaton of Cleveland and needs to know how much of the income of Premium Iron Ores Ltd., a Canadian company, went to Eaton as well as whether receipt by Eaton and his partner, William R. Daley, of 1,437,500 shares of Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. was taxable.

The letter also asks in accordance with Article XXI of the Tax Convention between Canada and the U.S. if "the necessary information can be obtained from the books and records of the above-named corporation and the several brokerage houses in Toronto where Mr. Eaton's stock transactions were consumated."

March 7, 1950

To Martin from Scully.

"We shall be pleased to co-operate with you in this investigation, and, if Mr. Conway will communicate with Mr. D. H. Sheppard, Director-Taxation at No. 1 Front Street West, Toronto, Mr. Sheppard will arrange to have one of our Assessors assigned to work with Mr. Conway in order to procure the desired information."

Oct. 28, 1955

To Coleman T. Andrews, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Dept. From J. Gear McEntyre, Deputy Minister (Taxation).

Letter written following visit of J. J. McCann, minister of national revenue with Andrews to "set out the substance of the allegations made by the above-mentioned company (Premium Iron Ores Limited) to the effect that it has been required to pay taxes to the U.S. government, contrary to the provisions of the Income Tax Convention which is in force between the U.S. and Canada."

This long letter points out that Premium was incorporated in Ontario Nov. 14, 1942 and on Jan. 15/43 made agreement with Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. to obtain exclusive selling agency for the iron ores to be produced by Steep Rock from its Rainy River deposits. Premium was also to give certain other financial assistance and undertook to buy 1,437,500 common shares at one cent a share. Premium asked about tax liability and in view of the then formidable difficulties in the company's way (draining a large lake, floating bond issue and the fact whole operation had failed once before) "In the result, an opinion was given to the promoters of the company that a taxable profit would not result from the subscription and purchase of the Steep Rock shares . . ."

The shares were issued to Premium on the 15th February, 1943. By the end of 1943, Premium only held 652,550 shares of Steep Rock and the majority of the sales had been made at the purchase price of one cent a share, so that its total realized profit was only $27,000 for the year. In subsequent years it continued to hold over 600,000 shares of Steep Rock.

"The determination of tax liability sent to Premium Iron Ores Ltd. by the Director of Internal Revenue at Cleveland on the 26th January, 1953, indicates that the income determined to be subject to U.S. tax consists of compensation for services rendered, gains on sales of securities, interest income, and commission for the sale of iron ore.

"With the exception of the interest income about which I am not clear, it would appear that the items of income determined to be subject to U.S. tax are subject to the provisions of Article I and Article VIII of the Tax Convention. The condition for a Canadian resident corporation to be exempt from U.S. tax under these two articles is that it shall not have a permanent establishment in the U.S.. We are assured by the company that it did not do any business in the U.S. during 1943, the year in which it subscribed to the 1,437,500 shares of Steep Rock, it had done nothing for Steep Rock as consideration for the issuance of the said stock except to execute and deliver the agreement of the 15th January, 1943, and to assume the obligations which it assumed under that contract, all of which was done in Canada . . ."

The letter then cites disposition of the case of American Wheelabrator & Equipment Corp. of Indiana by the Income Tax Appeal Board of Canada to define "permanent establishment." Appeal against Canadian tax here was allowed despite business operation in Canada. Letter concludes:

"We would therefore submit this case for your earnest consideration. In view of the number of years which have elapsed since the original transaction in 1943, which would make it impossible to reopen the tax assessments in Canada to prevent any double taxation which the Tax Convention was designed to eliminate, I would suggest that if there is any doubt as to the validity of your tax determination, it should be resolved in favor of the company."

Nov. 10, 1955

To McEntyre from O. Gordon Delk, Acting Commissioner, Treasury Dept.

"We shall give most serious consideration to your representations. Prior to reaching any conclusions or taking any definitive action, we will communicate with you and, as agreed with Minister McCann, representatives of the Internal Revenue Service will arrange to go to Ottawa to discuss the matter with you or such persons in your organization as you believe should participate."

Feb. 16, 1956

Telegram to George Humphrey, secretary of treasury, from McCann.

"The income tax appeal of Premium Iron Ores Ltd. of Toronto Canada is scheduled to be heard before the U.S. Tax court Monday next in Cleveland Ohio. Representations by the company and other interested Canadians have been made to me with particular reference to the terms of the Reciprocal Tax Convention between our two countries. I feel that there are additional facts which your officers should know before this case is put to the court. Accordingly this is to ask you if you would kindly indicate to your counsel in the case that he concur in the application of the company's counsel for adjournment. I would appreciate if you would arrange with your new commissioner of internal revenue to receive the further representations from the parties who have been to see me following the requested adjournment."

March 8, 1956

To Humphrey from McCann.

Repeats text of telegram and states there has been request for tabling of text of telegram in House. McCann says he has no objection as long as tabling not embarrassing to U.S. and goes on to say:

"I would be pleased to have your concurrence and to be able to advise the Speaker of the House of Commons that there is no objection from you or from your Government to the tabling of the telegram."

June 5, 1956

To Delk from McEntyre (Confidential).

This letter recounts events of past year or so and says:

"During all this period my Minister was under some pressure from friends of Premium Iron Ores Ltd. to make further protests against the action of the U.S. Treasury Department in proceeding with its claim against the Canadian company for 1943 taxes. I advised my minister against intervening in this matter which was properly before the tax courts in your

country, which courts would surely apply the provisions of the double taxation convention if it was at all relevant to the case.

"The friends of Premium Iron Ores Ltd. enlisted the support of such organizations as the Canadian Metal Mining Association, the Ontario Mining Association, and the United Steelworkers of America (Canadian section) and have generally tried to make the case a 'cause celebre', I believe they have approached our Department of External Affairs in an effort to get the Canadian Government to protest in an official way through diplomatic channels. It is always possible that these people will also try to make the matter one of political significance by suggesting that the Canadian government has failed to actively object to the persecution of a Canadian company by the U.S. tax authorities. All this should be of no concern to you or to me. I would hope that with the passage of time, the excitement would die down and it would become just another case.

"Now, with respect to the letter from your Department of the 1st June, I can see no difficulty in your agents going to Toronto and examining the records of Premium Iron Ores Ltd. with the permission and following the arrangements made by Mr. Eaton for this purpose. However, should these agents require our assistance to obtain information from banks and brokerage houses in Canada, there is a possibility that objections will be raised by Mr. Eaton's friends here. Anticipating that event, it will be necessary for us to make sure that we do not exceed the authority provided by our Statute in obtaining the required information and that we do not exceed the provisions of the Convention in turning the information over to your agents. I would hope that we would not be placed in the position of adding fuel to the fire which already exists in some quarters in Canada with respect to this matter. Anything you can do to save us embarrassment will be appreciated."

June 25, 1956
To McEntyre from Delk.

"Although Mr. Eaton originally indicated that he would authorize our agents to make certain inquiries in Canada, it now appears that he will refuse such permission. This, of course, presents a serious problem to us. At the present time, however, in view of the circumstances cited in your letter, we are refraining from immediate renewal of our request for assistance from your Department.

"I can readily appreciate your concern and that of other officials of the Canadian Government regarding this case and wish to assure you that, should it become necessary in the future to make any inquiries within your country regarding this case, every step possible will be taken to save you and your Government from embarrassment."

July 3, 1956
To Delk from McEntyre.

"We were particularly interested in the hearing of this case before the Tax Court of the United States on the 28th May, 1956. In his opening statement, Mr. Kennedy, the lawyer representing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indicated that it was the Government's case that the income represented by the bargain purchase was taxable in the hands of Messrs. Eaton and Daley and that the company had only been brought in as a possible alternative. I hope that this may have the effect of relieving some of the pressure which has been placed on the Canadian government to act in defence of the Canadian company."

Aug. 3, 1956
To Russell C. Harrington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from McEntyre.

"Requests have been received by the Canadian Government from several quarters to intercede with your Government on behalf of the above-mentioned company (Premium Iron Ores Ltd.) with respect to the income tax claim levied against the company for the year 1943. An inquiry was made by the Canadian ambassador in Washington to the U.S. authorities. It was suggested by Mr. Hoover of the U.S. State Department that there might be some advantage in holding a consultation between the two taxing authorities on the matter. It has been declared by the State Department in your country and it should be reiterated here that Canada has no desire to interfere with the ordinary U.S. judicial processes.

"In the result, I have been directed to write to you to arrange an appointment to discuss the tax claim which your office at Cleveland has made against this Canadian company."

Feb. 20, 1958
To McEntyre from Treasury representative Hertzog bringing McEntyre up to date on standing of case "appeal was taken from the decision of Tax Court to the Court of Appeals of the Sixth Circuit. The record on appeal was filed on Jan. 10, 1958. Government's brief due March 16/58.

Feb. 25, 1958
To Hertzog from McEntyre.

"Sorry to hear that you have decided to appeal the tax court decision."

March 18, 1958
To Russell C. Harrington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Dept. from McEntyre (Confidential).

"As you probably know, Mr. Cyrus Eaton and his friends have recently renewed their campaign to get the Canadian government to make a further protest to the end that your government may refrain from pressing its appeal against the decision of the Tax Court dismissing the tax claim against Consolidated Premium Iron Ores Ltd. In a letter which came to my attention today, the following statement of fact is alleged. The letter is dated 15th February, 1958.

" 'Yesterday, to an inquiry made by the chairman of an important Congressional Committee, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service stated in substance as follows:

" 'In the Premium Iron Ore tax case, the Canadian government agreed to have the case tried in a U.S. tax court. This procedure was most unusual because ordinarily, where double taxation is involved, the problems are discussed and settled between the officers of the two governments who are constantly dealing with each other on similar problems. In the Premium case, however, it was agreed by the representatives of Canada that all questions of fact and of law should be determined by the American courts.

" 'In a number of informal conferences between the officers of the two governments who deal with each other on these problems, the American's had the assurance of Mr. McEntyre, Deputy Minister of Taxation, that he did not consider that the United States was violating either the letter or the spirit of the double taxation convention.

" 'It was pointed out that in none of the communications received from Canada has Mr. McEntyre's commitment been over-ruled, nor has any communication stated in so many words that Canada objected to or protested against the procedure followed by the U.S. tax authorities.'

"I was rather surprised that your service would make a statement of this kind because it is obviously erroneous and smacks of passing the buck. On either count, it does not ring true of your philosophy or that of any of the members of your Service with whom I have discussed this case. I believe that our respective Services have gone out of their way to handle this case in a correct and proper fashion. I can only conclude that your Service has been misquoted in this statement . . .

"Referring again to the quotation above imputed to your Service, it should be noted that for the major portion of your claim against the company, there is no double taxation involved. Also, neither the Canadian Government nor the Taxation Division was called upon to agree to have the case tried in a U.S. Tax Court. Indeed, there was no question of agreement or choice in the matter, because on the question of a permanent establishment, the only available court is that of the jurisdiction claiming the tax. Also there was never a question of my giving any assurances that there would be no violation of the tax convention but rather it was the officers of your Service who came to Canada to assure me that the letter and the spirit of the double taxation convention would be observed implicitly. Finally, the Canadian Government submitted an aide-memoire to your State Department on the 28th November, 1956,

which was repeated in a further note on the 23rd December, 1957, indicating the Canadian Government's concern with respect to the claim being asserted against this Canadian company."

April 2, 1958
To McEntyre from Arch M. Cantrall, chief counsel, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Treasury Dept.

"I want to express to you the sincere regret of all of us in the Treasury and in the Internal Revenue Service who have been concerned with your letter of March 18, to which Commissioner Harrington is replying in detail. We are deeply distressed that you should have been thus embarrassed, and we do hope that no further incidents will occur."

April 2, 1958
To McEntyre from Delk, acting commissioner, Internal Revenue.

Letter states Harrington ill and Premium case now pending on appeal to a U.S. Court of Appeals, then says:

"The statements made in the letter of Feb. 15, 1958, apparently have their genesis in the same source which inspired certain articles by Judith Robinson appearing in the Toronto Telegram under dates of Feb. 18 and 20, 1958. The article of Feb. 20 attributes the statements in question to Mr. Harry Swanson, our Director of International Operations, in alleged testimony on February 14, 1958, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives. It is assumed, therefore, that Mr. Swanson is the individual referred to in the letter which came to your attention.

"In the first place there was no meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which might have received testimony regarding this case, on the date mentioned, and, in the second place, Mr. Swanson has given no testimony about the case before a Congressional committee or anywhere else at any time and did not make the statements attributed to him in the articles. No one in the International Revenue Service or in the Treasury Department, to my knowledge, has ever made statements to the effect that 'the Canadian Government agreed to have the case tried in a U.S. Tax Court,' or that 'it was agreed by the representatives of Canada that all questions of fact and of law should be determined by the American courts', or that 'the American's had the assurance of Mr. McEntyre, deputy minister of Taxation, that he did not consider that the United States was violating either the letter or the spirit of the double taxation convention.' These statements are therefore untrue and it is categorically denied that such statements, or any similar statements, were made as alleged in the letter mentioned."

April 9, 1958
To Cantrall from McEntyre.

"Thank you for your nice note on the 2nd April about the Cyrus Eaton affair. By the same mail, I received a long letter from Gordon Delk which confirmed the strong impression that I had formed that Harry Swanson and I were being made the goats of a propaganda drive based on false statements.

"Although it is difficult for us in Government to get the last word when we disagree with the newspapers, it is a consolation that the pleasant relationship between our respective services makes it possible to prevent any misunderstanding between us.

"I see that you have filed your Government's brief in support of your appeal from the judgment rendered by the Tax Court and this may relieve the pressure on the propaganda front to a certain extent."

School Fight

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Even the "moderate" Southener, who deplores violence, often finds himself faced with a soul-shattering dilemma, caught between a deep-rooted conviction that the rule of law must prevail and an equally deep-rooted distaste for any form of integration.

Questions about the source of this distaste bring a wide variety of answers: always among them is included the Southerner's fierce belief in local autonomy first, states' rights second, and the federal constitution as a document which allots to the government in Washington only specified powers. Control over education is not formally listed among them.

The South stands on the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The controversial Supreme Court rulings calling for racial integration are based on the Fourteenth Amendment, which deals with privileges, immunities, and forbids any state to deny citizens of the U.S. "equal protection of the laws." For much of American history, the courts held that "separate but equal" facilities for negroes were not inconsistent with the provisions of this clause.

Then, in 1954, the Supreme Court handed down the historic pronouncement that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." It unanimously confirmed that decision recently.

The constitutional question was grave enough, for an area which takes states' rights as seriously as the South. But was it enough to bring riots, bombings and burnings? Further questions bring some further answers from southern whites.

A large number of these boil down to one word: intermarriage.

Sooner or later, many residents of these states will raise, in one form or another, the fear that desegregated schools would lead not only to social mingling but a rising tide of mixed marriages.

Coupled with this fear are such statements as those of a Little Rock high school senior who solemnly declared that it was "scientifically proven" that the negro was mentally inferior, and had naturally lower moral standards. His further inference was that intermarriage would debase white standards and result in widespread racial deterioration.

Economic factors are also prominent: thousands of southern negroes live in substandard homes, and earn substandard wages. Many whites cite this as further evidence of their contention that integration is unthinkable. Negro workers are characterized as "lazy" or "shiftless".

The poorer whites, consciously or unconsciously, add to this their apprehension of keener competition in the labor market if desegragation becomes general. Many negro schools now offer few or no courses leading to better-paid jobs, though others offer options comparable to those in white schools.

These fears are not confined to any particular class of society, however. Take the case of one cultivated Virginian—a man with a technical education, well-versed in music, a keen student of history and literature. After deploring the violent scenes in Little Rock last year, he concluded:

"It's just a tragedy. These people (Negroes) just can't fit into our culture properly. Their instincts are different somehow."

He paused for a moment. Then he added: "I guess you'd call that race prejudice. And I guess I have to admit I have it."

This, in effect, is what the Supreme Court decision is running into—a belief which the court says cannot hinder a negro citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights, but one which nevertheless is deeply and sincerely held by thousands of kindly, law-abiding people.

What it spells for the future is problematical. There are some integrationists in the South. And there are many moderates who, distasteful though they may find the prospect, agree that integration is inevitable. Their plea is for time—time for the South to absorb the shock administered four years ago, and for integration to proceed very gradually.

Many of this latter group support the out-and-out segregationists in seeking further legal blocks. And one widely-held view of the future is that such legislation as school-closing laws will stave off integration at least until tested in the courts. Then, another state law with the same effect could be passed, demanding further

court testing. Gradually, the area of maneuvre available to the states would be reduced, and a tense last-ditch situation might eventually develop, if segregationist feelings remain as firm as they are today.

On the other hand, there has been some integration; in 778 of the 3,008 school districts in the South, at least token admission of a few negro children has taken place.

During a long series of legal moves and counter-moves, this early integration would undoubtedly expand; if it was demonstrably successful, other states might one by one throw in the sponge. (Oddly enough, Arkansas, whose capital drew worldwide headlines last year, is one of the states where integration had gone farthest. Three other communities in the state admitted negroes to white schools in 1957 without incident.)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has spearheaded the legal fight for entry to the schools, has set up its own target date for an end to segregation in the Southern classroom: the hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963. As of now, few observers would care to quote any odds on their success.

Meanwhile, uneasily conscious of the fiery crosses gleaming here and there, responsible Southern leaders — including segregationist leaders — are urging people to keep calm, avoid violence, and carry on the fight by legal means. Nearly everyone in states like Virginia, which has strong Anglo-Saxon traditions of law and order, hopes that neither mob action nor the use of troops will take place. But in the three communities of Arlington, Charlottesville and Norfolk — all facing disputed court orders to integrate — the possibility of violence this year cannot yet be ruled out.

Army

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by the Canadian army, and now is being adopted by the British.

The 4th Brigade is capable of functioning as a self-contained, independent entity, or as an integral part of the 1st British Army Corps, Northern Army Group (The Army of the Rhine), under whose direct operational control it comes. (The exact nature of its role in the master-plan of NATO strategy is, of course, top secret.) It differs slightly from its predecessors in Europe because it boasts a whole regiment of tanks instead of only a squadron, in addition to its regular three infantry battalions, regiment of artillery, reconnaissance squadron, engineering, signals and service units.

The brigade definitely does not have atomic artillery, guided missiles, or any other weapons capable of delivering nuclear warheads, Brig. Cameron admitted frankly. But he—and some of his senior officers—implied that nuclear weapons presumably would be placed at the disposal of Canadian troops in an emergency. (Only the U.S. army in Europe is known positively to have atomic artillery and missiles, but the British also may have them.)

Asked about the chances of getting nuclear arms for his men, the brigadier simply referred to a statement made earlier this year by Defence Minister Pearkes. The minister announced that the brigade "may be equipped with artillery rockets or American ground-to-ground missiles" but he did not disclose when.

Brig. Cameron conceded that ultimately Canada's NATO contingent might pack a nuclear punch, and be equipped as well with tracked, armored personnel carriers, which would replace roadbound trucks now in use. These vehicles could transport troops swiftly through "hot" radioactive areas, and could afford them considerable protection from the effects of nearby nuclear blasts.

The day also might come when the brigade would have its own helicopters and transport planes. "Troops in future will have to be supplied more by air," the brigadier said, "because nuclear war undoubtedly will complicate supply by the usual methods."

(The army has both an armored personnel carrier and a transport plane designed to its own specifications—it can take off and land in short distances and on rough terrain—in advanced development stages. But it probably will be several years before the first production models of either roll off the assembly lines.)

However, until Brig. Cameron's hopes for such equipment become reality, his men will have to get along with the weapons they have at present. Called "some of the best in the world" by one senior officer, they are weapons like the Belgian-designed, Canadian-modified FN semi-automatic rifle, the recently-issued "hit-is-a-kill" Heller tank destroyer, and the 105mm field gun (first brought out in the United States in the 1930's).

When it comes to training, Brig. Cameron is a strict taskmaster. He insists that all of his troops must be in peak physical shape, and that their weapons and vehicles be kept fully operational at all times. He keeps them combat-ready by sending them on constant maneuvers. These are held in winter and summer, in all kinds of weather, at night and during the day, and usually under realistic battlefield conditions. By the end of this year, his men will have spent four months roughing it in field training areas at Borkenberge, Putlos, Sennelager, and Hohne, all located 30 to 250 miles from the brigade's nine permanent bases near the industrial Ruhr valley.

One of the most important things troops learn on the exercises in which Canadians wage mock war against each other, or against West German, U.S., British and other NATO troops is what nuclear weapons can and can't do, Brig. Cameron told me. "Consequently, atomic weapons to them are not just a bogey built up in their minds," he said.

Use of nuclear weapons is simulated, and their characteristics are described to the troops by officers and other ranks who witnessed atomic tests in the U.S. and who have taken special courses in atomic warfare.

Troops are taught precautionary measures to minimize blast, heat and radiation. They are told, for instance, that if they lie in a ditch or a trench, their skin covered by just normal clothing, they have a good chance of surviving an atomic explosion at even close range. They learn radiation detection techniques—each unit has teams with special protective clothing, respirators and apparatus who would probe areas blasted by A-weapons—and they master new battlefield tactics, new arts of deployment and concealment.

But in spite of this "nuclear concept" training, unit commanders within the brigade still drive home to their men the fact that they would be called upon to do basically the same jobs in a future war as foot-sloggers, gunners, and tankmen did from 1939 to 1945.

"Even in this atomic age, the job of the individual infantryman has really changed very little," explained donnish, bespecticled Lt.-Col. Roderick MacKay, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, one of the brigade's three infantry outfits. "No matter how big or how powerful these new weapons are, the infantry still will have to go in and clean up afterwards."

The 45-year-old native of Trenton, N.S., said he and some of his officers and men have participated in maneuvres held during nuclear tests on the Nevada proving grounds. "We've seen these things," he stressed, "and we say they're not the be-all and end-all of warfare. We tell our men the nature of the infantryman's job is to keep in close contact with the enemy. And as we're in contact with the enemy, he can't set off one of his nuclear weapons without seriously injuring himself, as well as us.

"However, if the enemy should decide to go through our sector by plastering our whole area with nuclear weapons, he'd go through. The same would apply in our case, of course, assuming we had the things at our disposal."

In day-to-day training, Lt. Col. MacKay said, emphasis is put on physical fitness—troops frequently have to march about 30 miles a day, carrying weapons and full packs—and leadership among junior officers and NCOs, who would be expected to bear greater responsibilities in future battles fought on an extended front, perhaps at company and platoon level.

The commander of the brigade's Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps field ambulance unit, handsome, 38-year-old Lt.

Col. Rene Fournier of Quebec, expects his "medics" would be treating more casualties than in a conventional war, and a wider variety of them.

"We would particularly have to keep our eyes on men who got a dose of radiation, appeared to recover, and returned to their units, only to get sick again," he said. "These men could be dead within two weeks."

"How it will work out in a war, though, I can't be sure," confessed Lt. Col. Fournier. "After all, no one has been exposed to this sort of thing since Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Apart from the purely military considerations of maintaining his force on a combat footing, Brig. Cameron is charged with one more grave responsibility—one that no other Canadian field commander has had to bear before him. It's this: In the event of a war, he would have to arrange evacuation of the 7,000 women and children dependents of his married troops.

He assured me that naturally there is in existence a hush-hush plan to move families from their cosy married quarters (apartment block communities) and German cottages adjoining the army bases to relatively safer rear areas.

"I believe this plan will work smoothly if we have a few days notice of an enemy buildup, or something of that sort," said Brig. Cameron. "But if they start dropping those things on us at about two o'clock one morning, it could be a different story."

London

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

The 1958-59 season in all the theatre forms promises to be well worthy of those that have gone before. September brings the first fresh interest to the concert halls and magnificent theatres. The past summer season did well both artistically and financially and the next few weeks will see new productions lining up for occupancy of London's more than 50 theatres.

The Old Vic's new season opens this month with "Mary Stuart", starring Irene Worth, Catherine Lacey and Ernest Thesiger. Peter Wood directs this adaptation from the German.

Perhaps the most exciting opening of the season will be Henry Sherek's production of T. S. Eliot's new (and highly controversial) play, "The Elder Statesman", which made its debut earlier at the Edinburgh International Festival and set the critics puzzling over this departure from Eliot's usual style. Another unusual presentation will be "The Heart's a Wonder", a musical version of J. M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World". No theatre-man, no matter how experienced, is forecasting whether a successful musical can be made out of this play—all are mindful of the difficulty to obtain seats for the hit musical "My Fair Lady".

Several of the season's new productions have already opened. London's most glittering first night in many years greeted an inconsequential play from Broadway called "Auntie Mame", adapted by the author, Patrick Dennis, from his best-selling (and much funnier) book. While the play is really just a brief series of skits (a "Britishism" for brief sketches or black-outs), it brings back to London the beloved Beatrice Lillie.

Among other new offerings is "Brouhaha", a slight but "different" play by George Tabori described as a satirical farce, which focusses on the dilemma of an Eastern sultan who finds it necessary to promote his domain as a "trouble spot" in order to get financial assistance from the Big Powers. The joke might wear a little thin but for the virtuoso performance of a British favorite, Peter Sellers.

October will bring in another new comedy with popular British comedians, Alfred Marks and Naunton Wayne (master of under-statement) in Jack Popplewell's "A Day In the Life Of . . .". Derek Farr, relatively unknown in Canada, opens in Jenny Laird's adaptation from the French of "A Fig for Glory". Sylvia Sims returns to the stage after eight films in a row, in John Hall's "The Holiday", a new drama.

Other openings in the near future include a musical at the Victoria Palace, "Pot Luck"; the long-running New York success, "Long Day's Journey Into Night", by Eugene O'Neill; Antonio and his Spanish Ballet at the Coliseum; Julius Caesar at the Old Vic; a new Crazy Gang show called "Clown Jewels" and, of course, the traditional pantomimes without which London at Christmas would be like Paris in spring without the Bois de Boulogne.

For the first time, the West End has three shows which have been playing for more than four years. They are "The Mousetrap", near the end of its sixth year, "The Boy Friend", which begins its sixth year in January and "Salad Days" which had its fourth anniversary this month. The Toronto production of this enchanting little musical fantasy goes to New York this fall.

After these three old-timers (which surely are too jaded by now for recommendation), not one current production has completed a year. Some deserve at least a year's tenure. "Flowering Cherry", a drama by Robert Bolt, starring Ralph Richardson and Wendy Hiller, is not a pleasant play but is eminently eligible for that tired old phrase, "an adventure in the theatre!" Richardson plays an insurance official obsessed by a dream of becoming a fruit farmer and eventually goes to pieces through his inability to come to terms with the realities of life.

"Duel of Angels", a translation by Christopher Fry of "Pour Lucrece" by the late Jean Giraudoux, is not the best of Fry but does offer Ann Todd, Vivien Leigh and Freda Jackson (who will forget Miss Jackson's performance in the film version of "No Room at the Inn"?).

Agatha Christie recovered quickly from a flop earlier this year (one can draw conclusions from the fact that it was not a who-done-it) with a new mystery, "The Unexpected Guest".

Other thrillers (always near and dear to the British theatregoer's heart) are "Speaking of Murder", "The Trial of Mary Dugan" (revival), and "Any Other Business".

Perhaps the most worthy new British musical is "Expresso Bongo", which, unlike most original London musicals, actually comes to grips with a contemporary situation—today's juveniles and their weird pleasures. Paul Schofield plays an agent who propels John Kenney to stardom as a rock and roll performer.

For over a year, two young men have been filling a London theatre by themselves. Donald Swann, who writes the music and sometimes sings his own songs, and Michael Flanders, a polio victim who performs from his wheel chair, present an "after-dinner farrago"—a delightful two hours of satire, witty songs and monologues called "At The Drop Of a Hat". All terribly, terribly British and terribly, terribly funny.

Canadian visitors to London this season could spend several evenings theatre-going just to see Canadian performers. Television's Austin Willis recently took over the lead of "Roar Like a Dove", by Lesley Storm, and plays an American (or rather a British conception of an American). His wife, Kate Reid, much-beloved in Toronto, opens soon in "The Step-Mother", a new play by Warren Chetham-Strode.

Cec Linder sent the critics running for new superlatives when he opened in an excellent revival of "The Trial of Mary Dugan", which also includes in the cast Canadians Bob MacLeod and Kenneth Pauli.

As well as the famed theatres of the West End, London also features several club theatres at which plays frowned upon by the Lord Chancellor can be produced in safety—providing a nominal membership fee is paid by the ticket-purchaser. Best of the lot is the Arts, a charming building on Great Newport Street, where one can currently see "Ariadne", starring Helen Cherry.

No Canadian can consider himself theatre-wise until he has completed his education by spending four bob (only 56c) on an orchestra-stall seat in a British variety hall. Closest ones to the West End are at Chiswick and Finsbury Park. For the really old-time musical hall—with chairman, beer and all—visit the Players Club Theatre after enquiring about temporary membership.

Editorials

What Is Freedom?

LET US TALK about freedom, which has come to be the most misused word in any language.

The word should have a special meaning for Canadians, with a Bill of Rights proposed by the Prime Minister to protect them from encroachment, particularly by governments, on their individual liberties.

There is no doubt that Canadians need such protection, and for that reason a Bill of Rights is necessary. But will this piece of legislation, even after it has been hashed over by Parliament, provide what is needed? Of course not—for two reasons.

It will be an Act of Parliament. It can be amended by subsequent Parliaments. It could be repealed in its entirety simply by a vote in the House of Commons. In brief, it is a most fragile form of protection. To have any substance, the Bill of Rights must be incorporated in the constitution of the nation, which is a much more difficult thing to accomplish than the passing of an Act of Parliament. Prime Minister Diefenbaker knows this, but for years he has been thinking and talking about a Bill of Rights and has started to move towards it along the easiest road. The more difficult, but eventually the only effective, way would be to convene a constitutional conference with the Provinces, which also have considerable power over individual liberties. Canada does not have its own machinery for amending the constitution, but it is needed. What Mr. Diefenbaker should do first is to work with the Provinces to establish such machinery and then move on to the slow and careful task of amendment.

Even an Act of Parliament, however, could afford some protection of the individual's freedom if there were in the nation a general will for freedom. But in the mass there is no such will. Freedom is interpreted in terms of selfishness. Our standards have become corrupted to such an extent that not only do we not deserve freedom but it is even doubtful if we want it.

Economists say that we have an "economy of consumption". Another way of saying it is that we have a society of materialism. We measure success not in terms of enjoyment of life or skill in human relations or appreciation of craftsmanship but in terms of money and the things money can buy. In such a society, freedom is something for people who have nothing to lose.

This is the crux of the matter. It is one thing to guarantee the individual's right to exercise his freedom of speech, assembly, association, worship and so on. It is something else to guarantee his freedom from restraint or persecution after his use of that particular right. In many cases, even the law provides penalties for the exercise of "guaranteed" freedom.

Freedom of religion means freedom for all, not particular sects or groups, to worship in their way and, more important, to conduct their daily lives according to their beliefs. But can that full freedom be guaranteed? Dukhobors will tell you "no". When they follow their beliefs and keep their children from school, they run afoul of the British Columbia law that says all children between the ages of six and 14 must attend school.

Freedom of speech, assembly and association are guaranteed. There is nothing to stop a union member from attacking the leadership of his union, or a small-city businessman from crossing a picket line, or a teacher from expressing support of Communism or atheism—nothing, that is, except the certainty of reprisals that would destroy him.

The examples could be continued almost indefinitely.

The guarantees of freedom are hollow.

Freedom itself is only a hollow word. It has no meaning until it is applied to an action and the results of that action. The constitution of the Soviet Union is a model of its kind. It guarantees all sorts of things. But the people of the Soviet Union are still slaves because they do not dare to do what the constitution says they can do. It is the consequence of freedom that they fear.

Let the legislators think about this, the consequence of freedom. Let them think about the right of a man to express a decent, considered opinion without fear of reprisal; to work where and when he cares to, without being forced to join and pay dues to any organization or political group; to sell his goods at times and at prices of his own choosing; to worship and carry his worship into his daily life without let or hindrance.

Perhaps the legislators can put into law these guarantees and give meaning to freedom. But we do not think they can.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER
4678

Next Problem, Please

MAN INSISTS on making his world more complicated. He solves one problem by creating two new ones.

We do not argue the morality of what he does. We simply point to results. For example, medical science reduces the mortality rate of mothers and infants all over the world and extends the life span. The result is:

First, an explosion of population that not only leads to a tremendously increased possibility of conflict between races of different color but threatens the ability of this planet to supply the needs of even a peaceful population.

Second, as the number of living births increases, so does the number of children with congenital disabilities—children who will be seriously handicapped all their lives unless medical science makes even more spectacular progress. To put it bluntly, the earth's population is not only being greatly enlarged, it is at the same time being weakened.

We hope we live long enough to see what new problems will be created by the solutions to these puzzles.

Harvest Of The Sea

CHINA is the latest nation to claim jurisdiction over the sea for 12 miles from the coast. A little earlier, Iceland took the same stand, and ran into trouble with the United Kingdom over fishing rights. Canada spoke for a number of smaller nations at the recent Conference on the Law of the Sea when it presented a proposal that would give international recognition to the 12-mile limit.

The great opponents of the 12-mile limit have been the United States and the United Kingdom—although the United States claims rights to the resources of the ocean floor to a distance up to 150 miles from shore.

The great maritime nations oppose the 12-mile limit, and support the traditional 3-mile doctrine, largely because of the harvest of the sea. They are better equipped to reap that harvest. But the resources of the ocean are coming to mean more and more to the sustenance of the world's population, and therefore to the nations with ready access to the sea.

Claims to the harvest will inevitably increase. Unless the situation is to deteriorate to the point where "might makes right", it is essential that a continued effort be made, through conferences, to reach international agreement.

"If our ship had come in"

Will these be your thoughts when you reach retirement? Could your dreams of carefree comfort be replaced by the frustrations of "barely enough" income?

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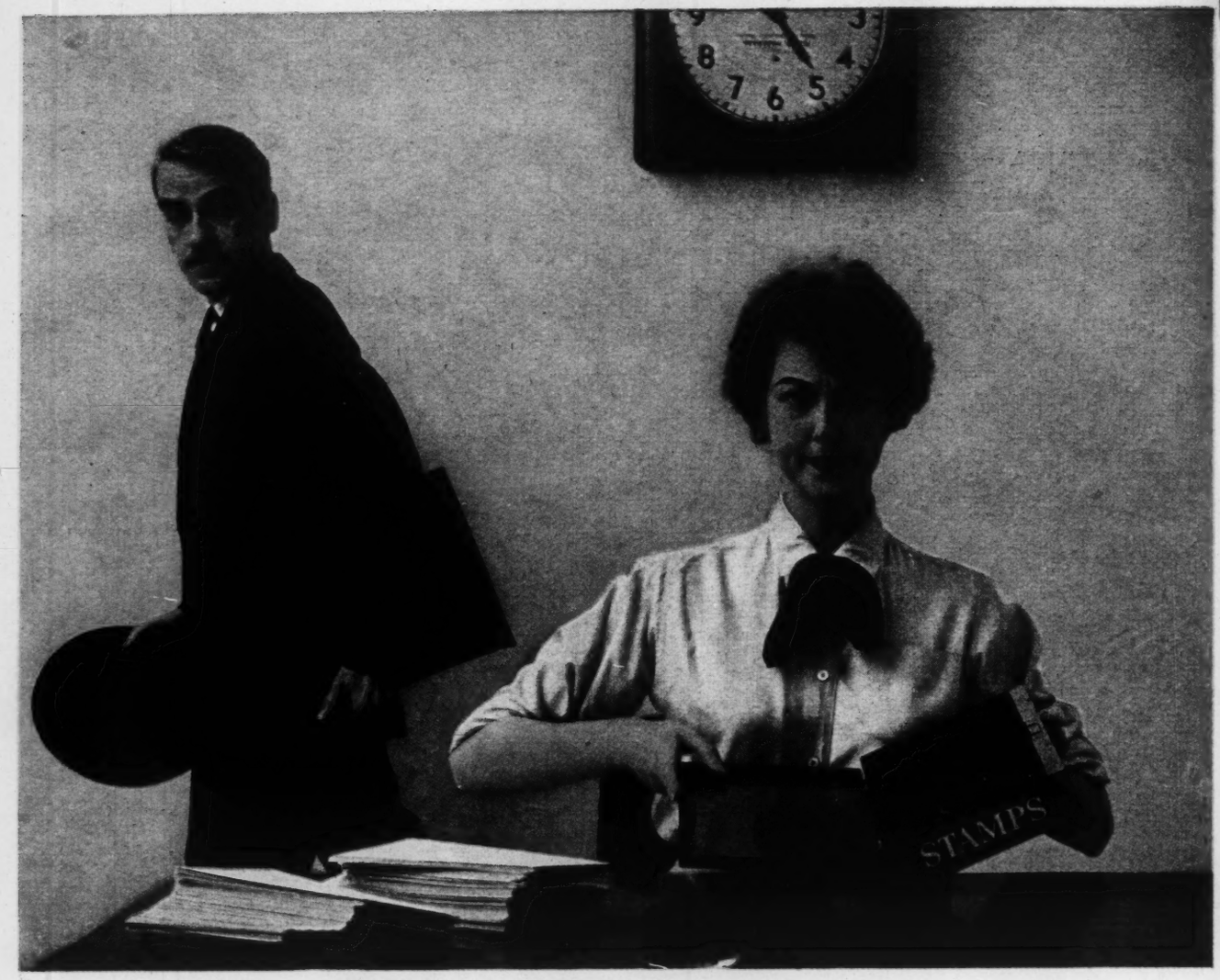

Temper, temper!

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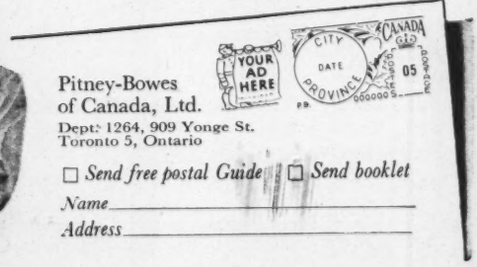

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